

CAIRO: HOW TO SEE IT

by

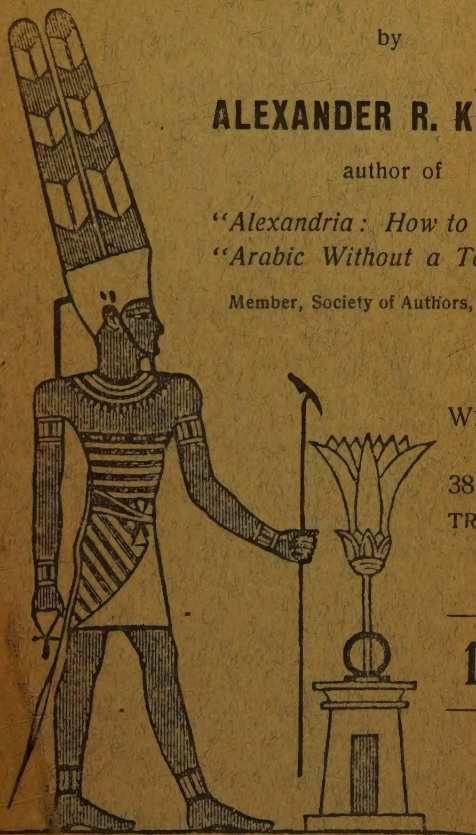
ALEXANDER R. KHOORI

author of

"Alexandria: How to See it,"

"Arabic Without a Teacher,"

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WITH MAP
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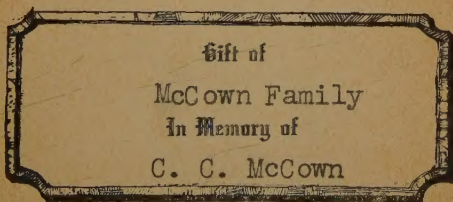
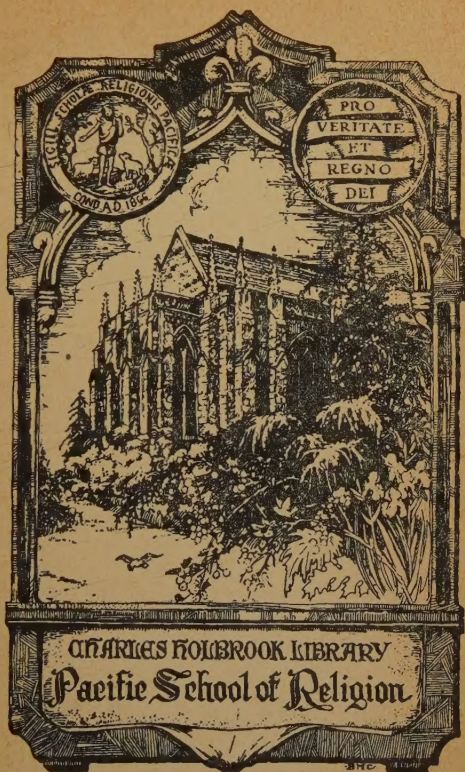
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The Giza Pyramids



The Sphinx — a riddle in Egyptology

2ND EDITION

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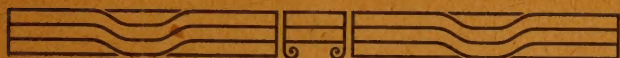
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A GLIMPSE INTO HISTORY

CAIRO is a city composed of four towns that were founded at different periods. In the beginning the old Egyptians founded Babylon on the eastern bank of the Nile River and *Amr*, the general of Caliph Omar, after capturing Babylon in 641 A. D., built *Al-Fostat* (The Camp), now known by Old Cairo. The third town is *Al-Qahira* (The Victorious), or Modern Cairo which was founded soon after the conquest of Egypt in 969 A. D., by Gohar, the General of the Moslem Army of the Fatimite Caliph, *Al-Mo-ezz*. The fourth is new Heliopolis which was founded by the Belgian Co., in 1906 in the desert, N. E. of Abbassia Quarter.

The history of Cairo is dark and is a series of cruelties and tyrannies exercised by the different rulers under whom the Cairenes suffered.

In 1517 it was captured by the Turkish *Sultan* Selim I, and soon after the Battle of the Pyramids in 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte occupied it and established his headquarters in it for a few months.

Afterwards, in 1801, the French garrison, under Bel-liard was forced to capitulate and leave the country.

In August 3rd 1805, Mohammad Ali Pasha, the founder of the present Reigning Family, made



Mohammad Ali Pasha

his appearance as a public man, put an end to the corrupt government of the Mamluk Beys, improved the agricultural condition of the land and established modern institutions which were the nucleus of the present civilization in Egypt.

Ismail Pasha, his grandson, added a great deal to the works of his illustrious ancestor. Railways were introduced by him and the Suez Canal, which opened a shorter way to India, was finished during his reign. Ismailia town, on Lake Timsah, Suez Canal; as well as Ismailia Quarter in Cairo, were founded under his auspices. Many watercourses for irrigation and navigation, and many modern institutions are attributed to this energetic ruler whose services to Egypt, especially the completion of the Suez Canal, have made African Egypt a land that can look with 'pride to any of the countries of Europe.



On the Nile

CAIRO OF TO-DAY

CAIRO, to-day, including the suburbs, stretches along the Nile, opposite the Great Pyramids, from Helwan up to Rod-el-Farag. Marg Village bounds it on the north and the new town of Heliopolis on the N. E. The Mokattam Hills separate it from the desert which lies to the east.

Its inhabitants, composed of natives, Orientals, Europeans and Africans, are a little less than a million.

Mohamedanism is the official religion of Cairo as well as of all Egypt. Cairo comes second to Constantinople as a centre of Islam.

The climate is fine. The Cairo season begins from about November to March but many prefer to begin their stay from January. The hottest months are June, July and August, that is to say in day time only, because in the evening it is quite cool and sometimes chilly. It is advisable to have your overcoat always handy in winter especially before the setting of the sun, as it will very often be needed.

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS

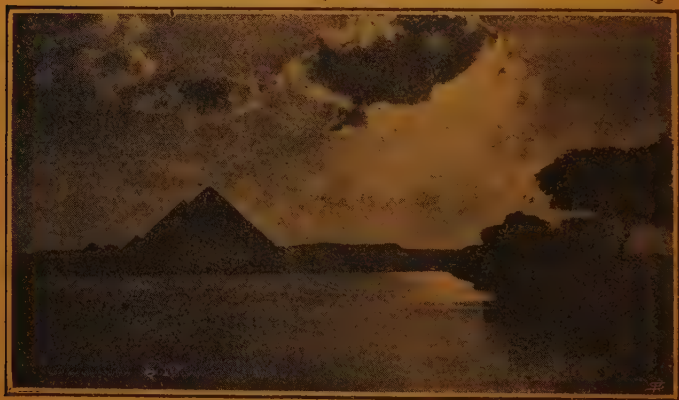
GIZA Pyramids stand on a plateau S. W. of Cairo. They form the second and most imposing group of pyramids in the Lybian Desert. To the N. lie the group of Abou-Roash and to the S. those of Zawiet-el-Aryan, Abousir, Sakkara and Dahshour.

There is a well asphalted road leading from Cairo to these wonderful, gigantic tombs of the old Pharaohs.

To reach it, you have to cross Kasr-el-Nil Bridge, traverse Gezira Island using the road near the Public Garden until you reach the bridge over Al-ama branch of the Nile. After crossing it, follow tram line to the Zoo. This road is a picturesque avenue of shady trees. You see on your left, while proceeding to the Pyramids, the Nile with its quiet waters, Cairo with its thousand minarets and in the far distance rise the red Mokattam Hills with the Citadel nestling on them. As you go further, wathercourse after watercourse meets you and on both sides you see green fields stretching as far as sight can reach.

Here the air becomes cool and it is possible that you will feel the chill if you are travelling on a car. Cyclists will not experience such a change of atmos-

phere. Now, on your left hand side, a canal runs parallel with the road and at a distance ahead, you get a glimpse of the great three pyramids, standing side by side. They seem not very far and when you draw nearer, whether by tram or automobile ; or when you quicken your pedalling and let your cycle



Towards the Pyramids

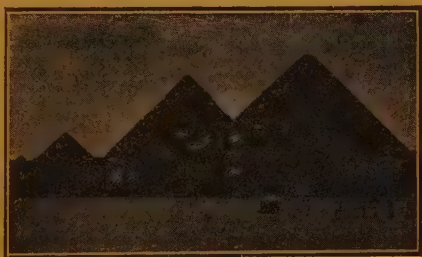
fly at full speed, you feel that you are surely drawing nearer, but at a tortoise-pace. At last, when the canal ends in a swamp, you reach these gigantic structures that are more than 5,000 years old.

Tram-cars cut the distance in about one hour and the 1st class fare from Cairo is 48 milliemes. The terminus is near Mena House Hotel where excellent

tea can be obtained and where donkeys and camels can be hired (See tariff at end of this book).

The Pyramid of Cheops was built by Kheops or Khufu, about 3733 years before Christ. It is composed of about 2,300,000 blocks of stone each of which contains 40 cubic ft. and weighs at an average of about $2\frac{1}{2}$

tons. It required, according to Herodotus, 100,000 men to build it. They worked three months each year for twenty long years. This



The Great Pyramids

pyramid once contained the body of the great Pharaoh Cheops who built it to be his last resting abode on earth. Its present perpendicular height is 450 ft. and the height of each of its sloping sides is 568 ft. and is 764 ft. long. They rise at an angle of $51^{\circ} 50'$, covering an area of about 13 acres!

When you stand at its foot you realise the grandeur and imposing character of this building which 100,000 labourers toiled many a long and weary year to erect, simply to be the last abode of their master. It is and it shall remain a huge memento of the oppression of the monarchs of Old Egypt.

A temple for the worship of the deceased, used to stand to the E. of this pyramid. Remnants of basaltic pavement still mark the place.

Further on, three small pyramids stand near each other. They are the tombs of the kings' relatives.

To ascend the pyramids is not dangerous but tiresome. It can be done in about 15 minutes with the help of two strong Arabs — one to hold each hand and pull you up. You can employ, without extra pay, a third one to push behind. In hot weather it is advisable to climb slowly, and as much as possible without much vigour because the atmosphere up on the top is cool and consequently visitors often catch cold.

The summit is about 12 yards square and it commands a charming panoramic view of the glen below, with the Nile running through it and, in the far distance, Cairo's minarets can be seen enveloped in a haze of purple-blue at the foot of the Mokattam Hills.

The fields, between, look blue and on the other side the sand of the desert seem as a sea of gold with, here and there, numerous grey pyramids, big and small, are seen standing and pointing to the Sun which gave inspiration to the Egyptians of old.

The Second Pyramid stands quite near. It was built by Khephren or Khefre. Its perpendicular height is 447 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Each of the four sides of the base measures 690 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and rises at an angle of 50° 20'. The merit of opening this pyramid, which

took place in March 2nd 1818, is attributed to Belzoni, which fact is inscribed on a tablet fixed over the entrance.

The Third Pyramid is adjacent. It is smaller than the preceding two, its perpendicular height being 204 ft. Each side of its base is $356\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and rises at an angle of 51° .

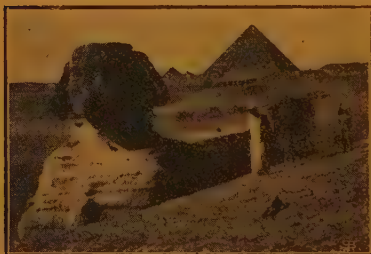
The half-ruinous condition of this pyramid is due to the activity of one of Egypt's Saracenic rulers, who wished to pull it down and use its stones for constructing new buildings. He failed in his endeavour and could only remove a part of the encasement. This mischievous act helps us today to comprehend easily how the old Egyptians used to build the pyramids.

The battle between the forces of Napoleon and the Egyptians took place here opposite these silent witnesses. Napoleon's eloquent words to his soldiers before the engagement shall ever be associated with these monuments:- "Go go" said he, "and recollect that, from the heights of yonder monuments, forty ages look down upon our deeds."

The Sphinx or *Aboul-Howl* (The Father of Terror) dates from 3000 B. C. It is a great riddle in Egyptology. Nobody could tell the reason why it was built. It represents an animal with a human face. It is interesting to know that it is 66 ft. high from pavement to its crown of head and 187 ft. long from

foot of tail to its fore-paw. Each ear is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, the nose is 5 ft. 7 in. and its smiling mouth is 7 ft. 7 in. The extreme breadth of the face is 13 ft. 8 in.

There is now a hollow in its head and it is disfigured with mutilations which are attributed to the Arabs and the Mamluks who used it as a target.



The Sphinx

The Grand Temple or the Valley Temple of Khephren lies 50 yards S.E. of the Sphinx, it was discovered by Mariette Pasha in

1853 and the contents were sent to the Museum.

This temple is composed of 6 chambers built of red granite. They occupy 147 square ft. and their walls rise 43 ft. high.

Campbell's Tomb was discovered by Col. Vyse in 1837 and was named after Col. Campbell, British Consul-General at that time. It is a pit with a small chamber. Three sarcophagi were found here.

The Tomb of Numbers belongs to a certain Khefrè-onekh, who was courtier of king Khephren. The left

and right walls are inscribed. They show numerous scenes of the deceased and his wife together with herds of cattle which are being counted and the figures placed over each herd by the scribes. This tomb derives its name from this scene of making accounts.

On the back wall there are 5 door-shaped steles with the statue of the deceased placed to the left.

Half a day is at least required to visit all these monuments. One hour must be reckoned for tram, starting from *Ataba El-Khadra Square*.

The charge for entering the pyramids is 10 piastres, ascending same 10 piastres, visiting the valley and the Grand Temple 5 piastres, combined ticket 20 piastres. Office for receiving these fees is situated opposite the Great Pyramid, on the edge of the plateau.

Abu-Roash Pyramids are about 5 miles N. of Giza Pyramids. Half a day is required for visiting these pyramids, starting from Mena House Hotel where donkeys, camels and desert-carts can be procured.

Abousir Pyramids are about S. of Giza. The largest three Pyramids stand close to each other. A visit, on donkey, can be made to them from Mena House Hotel for 10 piastres including the return journey.

Entering to the pyramids is not worth the trouble and inconvenience you are bound to experience.

You have also to remember that the crawling exercise you have to perform in getting yourself in, will soil your clothes, and perhaps, your body as well. So omit exploring the interior and be satisfied with what you see of the exterior as the empty underground chambers will only interest the scholars who make it a point to visit them.

Care must be taken when descending from the pyramids, as a false step may prove fatal. You have to surrender yourself to the experienced natives who know their business very well.



THE NECROPOLIS OF SAKKARA

— MEMPHIS

S AKKARA, the great burying-ground of the once great capital of Egypt, Memphis, is about 4 1/2

miles long and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in width. It contains wonderful tombs of men; and of animals which were considered sacred, such as the Apis bulls, dogs, cats etc.

There are three routes to Sakkara. One is from Mena House Hotel near the Great Giza Pyramids, where riding beasts can be procured.



Another is from Helwan, near Cairo and opposite

Sakkara on the eastern bank of the Nile. The third, which is more used, is by train from Cairo Station, using the Upper Egypt railway.

Visiting Sakkara requires at least one day and the best and quickest route is the last mentioned.



The Palm-Groves at Badreshein

Taking the early train from Cairo, you enjoy one of the most delightful journeys in Egypt for one hour. The train runs along the bank of the Nile through verdant fields. Picturesque boats are seen pursuing their way and in the far distance the Mokattam Hills peep from a haze of purple and blue until Helwan comes into view on one side and on the other, Badreshein, encircled by the groves of the ever-present palm-tree, makes an appearance.

At Badreshein, donkeys and desert-carts together with their boys are seen gathered together outside the station, waiting to be employed. Donkey and boy can be hired to take you to Sakkara and back for 10 piastres with a gratuity ranging from 3-5 piastres. For side saddle, an additional five piastres is to be paid. Desert-cart, with driver, can be hired for 60 piastres or a little less. At Sakkara, donkey-boys very often ask for some money to buy food for the donkeys. It is simply another form of asking for *backshish*, so their request must be refused.

Donkeys are generally employed for this excursion. The desert-carts are comfortable and are recommended to be used by those who can afford the expense. You have to bring with you candles to be used when exploring the underground tombs. They can be bought at Badreshein village before proceeding to the desert.

The route from Badreshein to Sakkara is very picturesque and interesting, as you see all along the way, the rural views of Egypt with the *jellaheen* performing their everyday duties.

Starting from the station you pass through dirty lanes of the village until you gain the open fields outside, where there is one road leading to the palm-grove opposite you.

The Colossal Statues of Ramses II, who is believed to have been the Pharaoh who held the Israelites in bondage, are in this grove.

The first was discovered in 1888. It is lying on its back on a slight eminence with its face turned upwards. It is 26 ft. long and its crown, which is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, is lying near by. The square hole in the head of the colossus was for the insertion of this crown.

On the shoulders, breast, girdle and bracelet is inscribed the name of king Ramses II.



Colossus of Ramses II

On the left of the statue, there is an incised relief of Princess Bent-Anat, and beside it stands

a stele of Apries. The gods Ptah and the falcon-headed Soker appear in its rounded pediment.

The Sphinx. A gigantic sphinx of alabaster, 26 ft. long, 14 ft. high and weighing about 80 tons, stands a little further toward Sakkara, in a pool of infiltration water. It was excavated in 1912.

The Second Colossus. It is the second statue of Ramses II in Sakkara. Its height, before it was injured, was 42 ft. This colossal statue is housed in a mud-hut, with a flight of wooden steps leading to a platform from which the visitors are enabled to inspect the statue from above.

The Prænomena of Ramses appears on his right shoulder and girdle, in which he carries a dagger with two falcon heads.

The discovery of this statue in 1820, is attributed to Caviglia and Sloane.

Those who are not carrying a 5 piastres ticket, obtainable at Mariette's House, further up in Sakkara, or at the Egyptian Museum, have to pay 4 piastres here before their admission to the mud-hut or they can tell the keeper that they are intending to buy a ticket at Mariette's House and he will allow them in. Military men do not pay any fees to see the monuments of Sakkara.



Head of Ramses II

Route. There are two routes from the colossi to Sakkara. The one more usually followed, leads to the W. from Colossi of Ramses, leaving the village of Mit-Rahina to the right. After leaving the palm-grove, you obtain an attractive view of a village surrounded by many trees and about a mile and a half to the W., another palm-grove can be seen, surrounding

Sakkara and bordering the desert and far away beyond all, eleven pyramids rise on the golden sands of the desert.

Here you run on an embankment leading to the desert. Below you, on both sides, lie the green fields of Sakkara. Passing along this embankment is very delightful, as you see, here and there, many a *fellah* performing his duties, just in the same manner as did his ancestors, thousands of years ago.

The other route turns from the colossi to the N. and passes by the ruin of the temple of Ptah, below Mit-Rahina Village.

The Step Pyramid. It is the tomb of King Zozer. As you stand opposite this hoary structure, with its six receding stages that range from 37 to 29 ft. high each — a majestic tomb that stood here more than 6000 years — you realise to what extent the old kings of Egypt cared to build their last resting abodes. It is believed to be the oldest pyramid of all. Its perpendicular height is 200 ft. It is not safe to enter this pyramid.

Mariette's House. August Mariette Pasha was a great French Egyptologist. He discovered the Apis Tombs (Serapeum) in 1850. It is suitable to take your lunch on the terrace here, in the shade, with a fascinating desert panorama before you. Care must be taken not to spend more time here than required for lunch in order to be in time to take

the last afternoon train which leaves before dark sets in.

The eatables that are offered by one of the keepers at the terrace are not suitable, so you have to bring with you some sandwiches or a lunch-basket. Coffee, prepared in the native way, as well as bottled lemonade, can be supplied by the native keepers of the house, to whom $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres must be given, for each cup or bottle.

The Serapeum or The Apis Tombs, lie a few hundred yards ahead. They are underground tombs of the Apis bulls that were worshipped by the old Egyptians. August Mariette Pasha excavated them in 1850. This discovery, which was his first success, led him to undertake the excavation work on a large scale, under the auspices of the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, to whom many public works are attributed.

The treasures of the serapeum were stolen by the many invaders who conquered Egypt. You can now see the stone sarcophagi broken into and the heavy lids slightly moved to allow the robbers to carry away the precious contents.

They are in all 24 sarcophagi of colossal dimensions. And as they look alike, it is not necessary to make it a point to see all of them. There are two or three only bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions which you can inspect.

How the old Egyptians could manage to place these gigantic coffins of basalt and granite in these

gloomy galleries, no body can tell. It is wonderful; and it is stranger still to think that no one could remove them outside their vaults !

The Mastabas. *Mastaba* is an Arabic word and means a long seat made of stone and mud on which the *fellaheen* sit cross-legged when their daily work is done. The plan of the minor tombs at Saqqara resemble this peculiar seat and they are called *Mastabas* owing to this resemblance.

The tombs of Saqqara, other than the pyramids, are nearly indetical, so it is enough to carefully examine one and give the rest a hurried visit.

The following are the *Mastaba*-tombs at Saqqara :—
The Tomb of Ti to the N.E. of Mariette's House;
Tomb of Mereruka, near the N. W. angle of the pyramid of Teti which lies east of Mariette's House;
Tomb of Kegem-ni ; The Street of Tombs which was exhumed by Loret in 1899 ; Tomb of Ptah-hotep, between Onnos Pyramid and Mariette's House.

The pyramid of Onnos or Unis was opened in 1881 and it lies at the end of a path about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile to the S. E. of the Tomb of Ptah-hotep.

The Convent of St. Jeremiah. The remains of this convent can now be seen scattered on a little hill before reaching the Step Pyramid. Columns and stones and mud bricks fill the place. The keeper will show you oil-presses, ovens, etc., which were used by the monks, and somewhere he will point

out to you the print of a foot on a rock which is attributed to a certain saint who visited the convent many years ago.

There are also numerous Coptic and Arabic inscriptions on the yet standing walls together with some rude paintings.

This convent was destroyed by the Arabs about 960 A. D.



THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM

THE Egyptian Museum was founded in 1857, by August Mariette Pasha, the great French Egyptologist. It is now situated in *Shari Mariette Pasha* near *Kasr el-Nil* Bridge, on a piece of land of an area of 14,330 yards.



Mariette Pasha

The magnificent building, it now occupies, was constructed after the Græco-Roman style at a cost of 5,000,000 francs. In the front garden, behind his marble tomb, stands the bronze statue of the founder.

The museum contains Egyptian and Greek monuments of great antiquity. Heavy stone statues and relics fill most of the ground floor. The colossal statues of Egypt's old kings and queens,

stand in the central hall where they tower over the heads of visitors as they did countless years ago when they were held in reverence and esteem for their supposed divine powers.

Their jewels, coffins and bodies which are kept mummified in glass cases ; as well as many interesting papyrus documents recording either their deeds or the deeds of others, occupy most of the rooms of the upper floor.

In room I, ground floor, there is a fine chapel of Hathor Cow, the goddess of Love which was iden-



The Museum

tified by the Greeks with Aphrodite. The figures and inscriptions are remarkably fine and are well preserved. It was found at Deir el-Bahari, Upper Egypt. It is now under No. 445 in room I.

The statue of *Sheikh el-Balad*, named Ka-aper, who was an overseer at the Great Pyramid, is numbered 140 in room B, ground floor. It was found at Saq-

qara where the name *Sheikh el-Balad* was given to it by the natives who found it. *Sheikh el-Balad* is an Arabic term which means a village headman or *Omda*, and as this statue resembles this functionary in every detail, the name thus given to it by the natives is very appropriate.

It is made of wood and the eyes are of opaque white quartz inlaid in copper sockets. The pupils are made of ebony.

The famous *Tablets of Tell el-Amarna* are kept in the square cases which are placed opposite show case A in corridor S, ground floor.



*Pharoah Presenting his Offers
to god Amon*

They are written in cuneiform or Babylonian writing and they record the state of Egypt and her relations with the neighbouring countries in very early times. They are of great historical importance as they give a very interesting

account of the condition of the early East.

These interesting tablets were found, a few years ago, by a native woman, at *Tell el-Amarna*. Those that are kept here are not all; the remainders are kept in England, France and Germany.

In order to see properly every thing of importance in this museum, it is necessary to pay more than two or three visits to this building. Read carefully the labels fixed on the different monuments and relics which may appeal to you.

In case your time does not allow you to repeat your visits, go hurriedly through every room and gallery and stop to admire what appeals to you most only.

Make it a point to see the jewels and mummies in the upper floor and the huge statues that stand in the central vast room. Sit a minute or two on one of the seats placed opposite these colossal statues. It will help you to see, to the best advantage, these relics of hard and solid stone.

Hours. The Museum is open daily except Friday and official holidays :-

From Nov. 1 to Ap. 30, from 9 a.m. — 4.30 p.m. (except Dec., Jan., Feb. from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

From May 1 to Oct. 31, from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The entrance fee is 5 piastres in winter and 1 piastre in summer. Soldiers in uniform pay 2 piastres in winter time and $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre in summer time.



*Imhotep (Imouthis)
the Physician - god*

Sticks and umbrellas are to be given up at entrance.
Photographing is allowed inside, provided the necessary permission is obtained from the Director.

The Sale Room which is adjacent and opens on the court yard, contains a good collection of genuine antiquities for sale.



An Egyptian Fallah Ploughing

THE ARABIC AND SARACENIC MONUMENTS

THE Arab invaders of Egypt as well as their successors, the Saracens, left behind them religious edifices only. They were so zealous in erecting such buildings as were the old Egyptians who devoted every effort to build gigantic and mysterious structures for the repose of their corpses.

The ancient Moslem buildings are either mosques, school-mosques or tomb-mosques. They are numerous, and in most cases indetical. So if you visit and carefully go through one or two, it will be quite enough.

In my opinion, it is more fitting not to visit the interior of mosques at all and simply pass along them and admire their exterior. The busy lanes and alleys round about them are more interesting.

You see here and there the natives performing their duties and looking after their trades. Copper-smiths, goldsmiths, weavers, silk and cloth merchants, Soudanese and Arabian merchants of spices and Oriental goods, fill the quarter around these old mosques. A study of this native life is very instructive and will

pay you more than studying the architecture of such buildings which are consecrated to worshipping only.

The following list and remarks, will sufficiently help to guide you to these monuments. It is necessary to obtain a ticket for 2 piastres for visiting these mosques either from the Ministry of Wakfs or from hotel-porters. Attendants at the entrance door will give you a pair of slippers which you have to wear during your inspection. When you return them, a *bakhsheesh* of $\frac{1}{2}$ a piastre is necessary to be given in return.



A street in Mouski

Starting, on a donkey, from *Ataba el-Khadra*, the busy square where the tram lines meet near the *Ezbekia** Garden, go through the commercial narrow street shown on the attached map as *Shari el-Mouski* which lead to *Shari† el-Sikka el-Gedida*. About the middle of this street and on your left hand side, there is another street known as *Shari-el-Nahhassin*, now changed to "Sh. Bein-el-Qasrein." A little way ahead you find

* Pronounced *Ezbekyah*.

† "Shari" is the vernacular word for street.

Qalaun Mosque which was a great hospital, and the greater part of which is now occupied by copper-smiths. The Mosque of Sultan Barquq comes next.

The Mosque of Hakem Bamr'illah is situated a little further. It was begun by *khaliph El-Aziz* in 990 A.D. and completed in 1012 by his son after whom it was named.

The Fortifications are near the preceding mosque. They are composed of 6 towers, 1 fort and a wall about 500 yds. long.

The Gates. *Bab el-Futuh* — (Gate of Conquests), consists of an outer gate and an inner gate.

Bab el Nasr — (Gate of Victory), to the E., Johann Ludwig Bukhardt, the great traveller who was known by the natives as "Sheikh Ibrahim," is buried outside this gate in the Moslem cemetery hard by. The style of these gates is Syrio-Byzantine. It is stated that they were built by three Syrian brothers from Edessa.

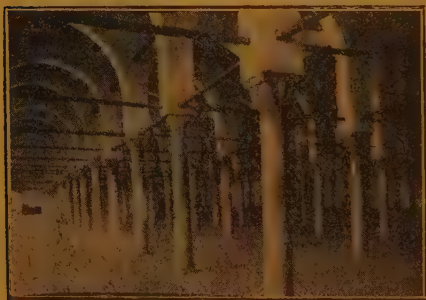
Now go through *Shari Bab-el-Nasr* until you reach *Beit el-Qadi* (The House of the Judge) which building you can inspect before turning to the left where



*An Egyptian servant
returning from the
market-place*

Sayedna-el-Hussein Mosque is situated. It was built in memory of the young Hussein who fell in battle at Kerbela, Mesopotamia; in 680 A.D. He is venerated by the Shiite Sect of Moslems who are numerous in Persia. This mosque is inaccessible to non-Moslems.

The Bazaars. They are composed of many alleys. The most interesting bazaar is known by *Khan el-Khalili* which was founded in 1400 A.D. by Sharkas el-Khalil, master of the horse to Sultan Barquq.



Al-Azhar

The shops of the silk and carpet merchants as well as the dealers in trinkets, line the narrow *Khan-el-Khalili* on both sides. The owners can be seen sitting cross-

legged in the entrance, either alone sipping their coffee or with visitors with whom they bargain in the eastern fashion.

Care must be taken in dealing with them. Bargaining is necessary because you are asked to pay double the price in most cases.

When you finish exploring the Bazaars, return to the point where you entered them in *Shari el-Nahassin* and then traverse *Shari el-Sekka-el-Gedida* and walk through the alley, opposite, where you will find the school of Khalil Agha and

Al-Azhar Mosque, or (The Flourishing). This mosque contains the most important Islamic university in the world. It dates from 970 A.D. since it was completed by Gohar.

The complete curriculum of this university lasts for 17 years. Instruction is given free to about 15,000 students hailing from all over the Islamic world but most of them are Egyptians. The students are divided according to the climes from where they come, so you will find the Egyptians studying alone and so the Soudanese, the Arabians, the Persians, the Indians etc.

The university is supported by the endowments of rich and pious people. The income is nearly 28,900 Egyptian pounds in cash and about 25,000 loaves of bread daily which represent an annual income of 18,250 Egyptian pounds. The students are given spending money and bread.

The entrance is from *Bab-el-Mezayenein*, (Barbers' Gate).

Now, return again to *Sh. el-Sekka-el-Gedida*. After walking a little down this street you find, on your left side, *Sh. el-Ghuri*, at the end of which you see

Mo-ayyad Mosque, known also as *Al-Ahmar*, (The Red Moque), owing to its walls being of a red colour. It was built in 1423 A.D. by Sultan Sheikh Mahmoud Al-Mo-ayyad, a Circassian Mamluk.

The bronze gate of the entrance is considered to be the finest of its kind in Cairo. It belonged originally to the mosque of Sultan Hassan, and was bought for 500 *dinars* or pounds.

The minaret is 167 ft. high

Another Town Gate known as *Bab el-Zueli* (or *Bab el-Metwalli*) comes next. It looks like the other two gates — *Bab el-Futuh* and *Bab el-Nasr*.

It dates from about the 12th century. The southern side consists of two huge towers. Wooden and stone balls are hanging from one of the towers on which, Sultan Selim I of Turkey, on April 15th 1817, in order to establish the Turkish rule in Egypt, hanged Tuman Bey, the last of the Circassian *Sultans* of Egypt.

In passing out through this old gate, you find opposite you, *Sh. el-Khiyamia* (Tent-makers St.), which leads to *Sh. el-Megharbelein* (Sieve-Sifters Street), and *Sh. el-Barugia* where *Tekiet Solimania*, the asylum of the *Qadria Dervishes*, is situated.

Now, go to the end of this street, turn to your left and follow the tram line until you reach the end of *Shari Mohamad Ali* where the street is bounded on both sides, by high and magnificent mosques. The one on your right hand side is

Sultan Hassan Mosque. This mosque is the finest amongst the Arabian monuments of Egypt. It was built by a Syrian architect between 1356-59 for Sultan Hassan. Its dome which is 180 ft. high covers the tomb of the Sultan. The massive gateway is 85 ft. high. The S. minaret is 285 ft. high — the highest in Cairo.

Refaee Mosque is just beside the preceding one, and was founded by the mother of Khedive Ismail. Her tomb as well as the tombs of some princesses and the mausoleum of *Sheikh Refaee*, the founder of the Refa-iyeh-Brotherhood*, are in this building.

A little further stands Mahmudia Mosque.

The Citadel. It was built in 1179 by the great Salah-el-Dine (or Saladin). The Arabian historians record that it was built with stones taken from the small pyramids at Giza.

The tragedy of the Mamluk Beys, who were an element of disturbance in Egypt, took place here on the 1st March 1811. In order to put an end to their corrupt government, they were massacred by order of the great Mohammad Aly, whose family is now reigning in Egypt. It is believed that Amin Bey, one of those slaves who held the

* See "Egyptian Snakes and Snake-charmers", by "Fluker" or Richard Bain. Anglo-Egyptian Supply Association, P. O. B. 2012, Alexandria. P.T. 8.

reins of the government of Egypt for many years, escaped from the doom of his fellow *Mamluks* (slaves) by making his horse leap over the battlements of the citadel.

Mohammad Aly Mosque, also called Alabaster Mosque, is situated in the Citadel. Mohammad Aly commenced its building in 1857 and Said Pasha finished it. The architect was a Greek who designed it after Nuri Osmanieh Mosque in Constantinople. Its minarets are very graceful and high. On the western side of the Mosque, is the tower with a pavilion built in the Arabesque style and which contains the clock presented by Louis Philpote.

En-Naser Ibn Qalawoon Mosque stands to the north of the preceding one. It was built by Sultan Ennaser in 1317.

Joseph's Well. It lies to the south of the preceding mosque and tradition attributes it to Joseph of Biblical fame.

Near the Citadel is *Shari Mastabet el-Mahmal* where the *Kiswa* or Covering of the prophet's tomb at Mecca, starts its journey to Arabia every year. It is carried inside a kind of *hawdag* covered with velvet draperies and borne by a special camel. The camel, together with its burden, is officially given by H.H. the Sultan to the care of an official called *Emir el-Hag* — the Prince or Officer of

the Pilgrimage. He and his soldiers travel with it and keep Egypt informed of their movements by telegraph.

The *Mahmal* ceremony is an important event and most of the people of Cairo attend it.

Tombs of the Mamluks. They are situated S. of the Citadel at the end of *Shari Mastabet el-Mahmal* behind Manshia Prison. They extend from the city up to the slopes of the hill. Most of the inscriptions on them are Arabic verses from the *Koran*.

The Mokattam Hills stand to the E. of the city. You can here obtain a charming panoramic view of Cairo from a height of about 667 ft.

The memorial stone erected in 1874 by the British party who observed from these hills, the transit of Venus, is on a peak to the N. E.

Giyushi Mosque. It stands east of the Tomb of the Mamluks on one of the hills. This mosque is one of the oldest in Cairo. It was built in 1085 A. D. by Emir Badr-el-Gamali, grand vizier of Sultan El-Mostansir.

It contains the tomb of its founder who chose to build this tomb-mosque in such a high position in order that he may be able, while dead, to see in the valley below him, the mausolea of his seven favorite wives.

Now return to the tombs of the Mamluks and proceed to *Bab el-Qarafa* where the aqueduct runs towards the Nile.

Shari el-Zarayeb which is near *Bab el-Qarafa*, leads to an asylum for the support of the native poor; known as *Tekiet el-Sultan el-Ashraf*.

Leaving *Shari el-Ashraf*, walk along *Sh. el-Khalifa*. *Shagaret el-Dorr Mosque* will be found on your right hand side and a little further *Saiyeda Sakina Mosque* is situated.

When you reach the end of *Sh. el-Khalifa*, turn to your left and walk a little way in *Shari Tulun* where in its middle you will find

Tulun Mosque which resembles the *Kaaba* at Mecca. It was constructed between 875-879 A. D. by Ahmad Ibn Tulun, on an ancient fortified hill called *Qalet el-Kabsh*, because here, according to tradition, Abraham the patriarch, sacrificed the ram instead of Isaac his son.

This mosque occupies 30,720 square yards and is the oldest in Cairo next to *Amr Ibn el-Asi Mosque*.

After going around this building and admiring its workmanship, pass to the small street which is shown on the attached map as *Sh. el-Khodeiri* opposite the entrance. Then walk along *Shari Marasina* until you find, on your right hand side, the ruined *El-Hod el-Mar-sud*, a building suspected to be the abode of the Jinn.

Now continue your exploration to the end of this street where you find

Saiyeda Zainab Mosque which was completed in 1803.

As this mosque contains the tomb of Zainab, the daughter of Imam Ali and granddaughter of Mohammad the Prophet, it is not accessible to the non-believers.

Now the easiest and most interesting route for your return, is in going back a little way where you have to walk through *Sh. El-Saiyeda Zainab*, *Shari el-Labudia*, *Shari Darb el-Gamamiz* and *Shari Mohammad Ali* which leads straight to *Ataba el-Khadra* Square where you started your excursion.

All along this way, you find many mosques and buildings which are of less importance but still deserve a hurried glance. The life in these streets and alleys is worth the study as it will enable you to form an idea of how the average native lives in his quarter.

There are, of course, other mosques and buildings not included in this itinerary and of which I give herebelow a list for the benefit of those who wish to see them also.

Zaher Mosque, 1266 A.D., Midan el-Zaher. Can be reached by the tram that goes to *Abbassia*.

Merdani Mosque, 1338-40 A.D. *Shari El-Tabbana* which can be reached from *Ataba El-Khadra* Square, *Shari Mohammad Aly*, *Midan Bab el-Khalq* Square, *Shari Taht el-Rabh*, *Shari Darb el-Ahmar*. It was

built by Emir Attun Bagha el-Mardani, the cupbearer of Sultan Mohammad el-Nasir.

Its dome is supported by ancient Egyptian granite columns.

Sultan Shaban Mosque, 1369-70 A.D. Same street as the preceding.

Aq Sonqor, 1743 A.D. Same street. It is known also as Ibr. Agha or Blue Mosque because of the blue tiles covering its walls. It was built by Emir Aksunkor and was restored by Ibrahim Agha in 1651 and restored again in recent years.

Qaitbai Mosque and Monuments 1463-1496 A.D. At *Qalet el-Kabsh* near *Tulun Mosque* and Tombs of the Khaliphs. The mosque is considered the most elegant piece of Arabic architecture. Its stained windows are very beautiful. The minarets is slender and 130 ft. high. There are in the mausoleum, two stones with the impressions of the Prophet's feet on them. It is said that Qaitbai brought them from Mecca.

Amr Ibn el-Assi Mosque 642 A.D. At Old Cairo. You can see this mosque when you visit the churches in this part of Cairo.

This mosque was built by Amr Ibn el-Assi, the general of the army of Khaliph Omar. It is believed by the natives that the well it contains, receives its supply of water from a well in Mecca! Further, this

mosque contains two columns that are standing very close to each other in the western colonnade. The distance between them hardly allows a man of average build to manage himself through. It is believed that honest men can do the feat, but this process of testing the honesty of men is neglected now as the room between the pair of columns is filled up with masonry.

There is, in the N. W. corner, a recess with two columns, on the top of which stains of blood can be seen. These stains are caused by the patients who, in order to be cured from their diseases, rub their tongues on the miraculous columns until the blood streaks out.

Opposite the pulpit there is a marble column, enclosed within iron railings. On it appear the names of Allah, Mohammad and Sultan Soleiman, written in Arabic characters. It is said by the believers that it was transported, from Mecca, in a miraculous manner by Khaliph Omar.

The mosque is disused now but on the last Friday in *Ramadan*, the Arabian month of fasting, it witnesses a great and solemn service. H. H. the Sultan and the leading men as well as any Moslem, gather



The Citadel & Mohamad Ali Mosque

together here. In 1808, a remarkable event took place within its walls as all the Moslem, Christian and Jewish ecclesiastic dignitaries assembled in this mosque praying God to raise the much delayed and most needed waters of the Nile.

The Tombs of the Khaliphs are in a ruined condition. Most of them were erected by the Circassian Mamluk *Sultans*.



Tombs of the Mamluks

They are situated east of Cairo near *Tel Qat el-Mara*.

The Tomb-Mosque of Imam el-Shafi. It is situated S. E. of Cairo after the Tombs of the Mamluks. It is a great place of pilgrimage and is not accessible to non-Moslems. *Imam el-Shafi* founded the Islamic orthodox school known by his name.

Ain el-Sira Halt is about 1 1/2 miles to the W. of the mosque. Near it lie *Ain el-Sira* sulphur baths which can be reached by train in about 14 minutes from *Bab el-Luq* Station (Helwan Line). Trains run on Fridays and holidays only.

THE ARABIAN MUSEUM

THE Arabian Museum is situated in the square called *Midan Bab El-Khalq* opposite the Cairo Governorate. It can be reached by going from *Ataba El-Khadra* Square, through *Shari Mahammad Ali*. It occupies the ground floor of a magnificent Arab building. The entrance door is on the eastern side.

It is open during Nov.-Apr. from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and during May-Oct. from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. On Fridays and official festivals, it is closed.

Admission fee in winter time is 5 piastres and in summer 1 piastre.

This museum contains a rich collection of pottery, faience tiles, glassware, textiles, Kufic* inscriptions. There is also a fine lamp, bearing the name of *Sultan Hassan*, dating from the 14th century.

In room No. 2 you can see some fragments of the Nilometer of Roda. There are a number of faience tiles with carnation and one with an illustration

* Kufic pertaining to Kufa, where the people used to write Arabic letters in squares instead of keeping them rounded e.g. *Lam-Alef*, in Kufic, looks like U with square corners.

representing the Kaaba at Macca which pilgrims visit every year. This tile was made at Damascus, Syria; in 1726 A. D.

In one or two cases are kept jewelled arms and weapons of Saracenic Sultans and princes. They are artistically executed and the workmanship is very fine. While inspecting these arms of antiquity one wonders how many battles they had seen for the advancement of Islam and the downfall of Christianity. Many a man had been slain with them and many a life was cut short on their sharp edges.



HELIOPOLIS AND THE OBELISK

NEW Heliopolis or New Cairo, was founded by a Belgian company in 1906, in the desert, N.E. of Abbassia Quarter. In the beginning, the scheme was thought, by many, to be a failure, but the



New Heliopolis

new town was quickly inhabited and is now a prosperous and flourishing one. A great part of Cairo business men live here as well as a big number of employés and clerks who are provided by the company with cheap and healthy houses. The buildings here are all beautiful and elegant; and the roads are wide and well asphalted and adorned with trees.

Heliopolis is a busy place on Sundays when tramloads of people arrive from Cairo to spend their afternoons here. "Luna Park" claims most of them as it provides them with many attractions.

Every Sunday, during the Winter Season, a Race Meeting is held in the Heliopolis Racing Club course. When such a sportive event happens to take place, Heliopolis presents an aspect of great animation.

Almost all the fashionable classes of Cairo, Alexandria and of many parts of Egypt attend the meetings and fill the spacious walks and stands of the course which commands a charming view of landscape. This course is situated at the edge of the desert, behind "Luna Park." The palm groves and gardens of Zeitoun and Matarieh form the back-ground of the picture and the yellow sands of the desert of the City of On, fringe it on both sides.

Excellent tea and refreshments are served in the beautiful *kiosk* and on the Terrace. A delightful half-hour can be spent here in enjoying the beauty of the desert-scape embellished by the feeble light of the departing sun.

There are three routes to Heliopolis. The Metropolitan Tram cars start from *Shari Emad el-Din*, near *Shari Bulac* about every 10 minutes and run to *Midan El-Mahatta* (Cairo Station Square), and then run parallel with Matarieh Railway line to *Damerdash*, *Mansheit el-Sadr*, *Kobbeh* and then to a part of Heliopolis near the Heliopolis Family House. During Race days the cars abandon this line and pass opposite Luna Park near the race-course.

Other tramcars, painted white, run on another line from *Ataba el-Khadra* Square, round *Ezbekieh Garden*,

through *Shari Clot Bey*, *Midan El-Mahatta*, *Shari El-Fagalah*, and then to Heliopolis.*

The third route can be taken from any part of Cairo, by going northward in an automobile or a cab, either through *Shari Abbas* or *Abbassieh*.

Old Heliopolis or the City of On, was a great centre of learning. The site can be reached by either crossing from New Heliopolis or by train from Pont Lemon Station and alighting at Matarieh where donkeys can be hired. Those who prefer walking can do so easily if they have enough time.

The Obelisk. On leaving Matarieh Station go through the street opposite you to its end, then turn

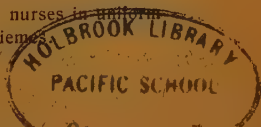
* **Metropolitan Trains from Heliopolis to Cairo.**
(*Egyptian Telegraph Office*.)

FARES: For civilian, 1st class: 3 Pias., 2nd class: 1 1/2 Pias. — For soldiers, nurses in uniform and children: 1st class 1 1/2 Pias., 2nd class: 7 milliemes. — Quarterly season-tickets: 1st class 300 Pias., 2nd class 150 Pias.

Tramway line from Heliopolis to Cairo.
(*Ataba el-Khadra Square*) via *Abbassia*.

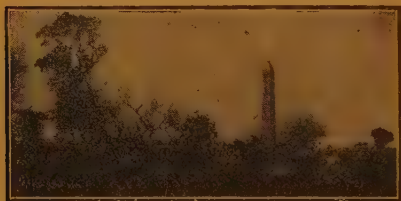
FARES: To *Ataba el-Khadra*: for civilians, 1st class 15 milliemes, 2nd class 10 milliemes. — For soldiers, nurses in uniform and children; 1st class 5 milliemes, 2nd class 5 milliemes.

FARES: From *Heliopolis* to *Abbassia* only: for civilians, 1st class 10 milliemes, 2nd class 5 milliemes. — For soldiers, nurses in uniform and children; 1st class 5 milliemes, 2nd class 2 milliemes.



to your right and walk through a country road, shaded by some trees, with fields on either hand. An obelisk in the far distance marks the site where the City of On used to stand and where the Sun-worship was practised many thousand years ago.

This obelisk was erected on the festival of Set, god of the Impure, by Sesostris I, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the diadems, and son of the Sun, whom the divine spirits of On or Heliopolis — The city of the Sun — love.



The Obelisk at Heliopolis

It is made of red granite and is 66 ft. high. An inscription in hieroglyphics, recording the above facts, is inscribed on each of its four sides.

It is surrounded with an iron fence and its lower part is submerged with infiltration water from the Nile, during the innundation.

The plain between *Kobbeh* Station and Matarieh, witnessed two great battles. In 1517 A.D., *Sultan Selim* of Turkey fought the Battle of Heliopolis which brought Egypt under his rule. The French General Kleber with 10,000 French soldiers, defeated 60,000 strong from Egypt and regained Cairo, for a short period.

The Virgin's Tree. Under this blessed tree, the Holy Family rested after their flight from Herod across Sinai desert to Egypt. Here Jesus Christ, in His infantine days, caused the neighbouring spring of brackish water to supply the sacred household with the necessary sweet water.

The tree is inside an enclosure, and the spring is near by. Its water is sweet, while all around, the water is brackish. You can turn the *Sa-kyeh* or wheel and bring up the water and taste it. This holy ground is in charge of the Jesuit Brothers who possess the Chapel and the Garden of Balm.



The Virgin's Tree

The Ostrich Farm is situated to the east of Matarieh Station. After walking about 10 minutes from the Station, you reach the farm which is situated on the edge of the desert. It contains young and old ostriches with fine and valuable feathers.

Visitors can buy feathers from the office, inside the farm.

Two piastres are collected from each civilian visitor on entrance, as admission fee, and 1 piastre from military visitors.

Trains on Matarieh Line run each half-hour and reach Matarieh Station in about 20 minutes. Day return tickets : 1st Class, $4\frac{1}{2}$ piastres ; 2nd Class, 3 piastres. Donkey fare from Matarieh Station to Virgin's Tree and Obelisk and back : about 4 piastres.



Cairo in Twilight

THE BARRAGE

THE Barrage is a huge structure built across the Nile River at a point where it forms the Egyptian Delta by branching near Cairo. It is the largest of its kind in the world, Aswan Dam excepted.

Mohammad Ali Pasha began it in 1835. After its completion, it was found insecure to keep the water-level uniform at all seasons in the Delta, in order to do away with the old methods of irrigation.

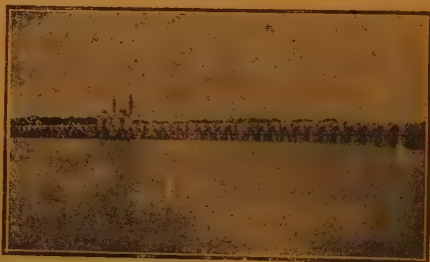
It remained a failure for nearly 20 years, but during 1889-90, the great engineer, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, repaired and completed it at a cost of L.E. 460,000.

The island, formerly occupied by fortifications, is now full of lovely gardens with vast stretches of turf.

The gardens are under the care of the Public Works Ministry, together with the museum which contains models of the different dams, barrages, locks, regulators and other irrigation works. The models can be put in motion by the keeper of the museum. Their movement is so clear that any one can easily understand how the originals work.

Here is an establishment built on a little hillock, commanding the beautiful garden and water-courses that run through. In this establishment tea and other refreshments can be obtained.

The Barrage can be reached by railway from Cairo in about half an hour. There is a good road also for automobiles. It is about 18 miles long.



The Delta Barrage

If you come by train, you generally have to get off at the old station, outside of which you find a group of boys together with their donkeys awaiting to be employed. A number of trolleys will be ready also to take the travellers for a tour around and through the gardens and across the Nile, on the barrage, to El-Manashi village. Such a tour will prove very exhilarating and allow you to enjoy the scenery easily. The trolleys and rails belong to the Government and are managed by a contractor. The trolley fares are as follows:-
 1 or 2 persons: 10 Piastres per hour; 3 persons 13 Piastres; 4 persons 14 Piastres; each additional person 2 Piastres extra.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

THE Cairo Zoo occupies a garden of a about 52 acres in area. It is situated in Giza, on the way to the Great Pyramids. It can be reached by the same tramcars that run to the Pyramids, or by automobile or cab as there is a good road leading to it.

The admission fee is $\frac{1}{2}$ pias. On Sundays, when a military band plays, the fee charged is 5 pias. The Garden mainly contains African animals, of about 380 species and there is a good collection of birds of beautiful feathers, and monkeys, snakes and reptiles. The latter are kept inside a hot-house, the admission to which is free for those who hold a 5 piastres ticket. Another charge for entrance (1 piastre) is to be paid by those who hold a 1 pias. ticket, the military pay $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre.

Crocodiles and hippopotami are kept in the small artificial stream. One of the hippo. is called *Sa-eed*. It is very interesting to see one of these huge creatures feed. The mouth, when open, exposes the hippo's huge teeth and tongue. Give the keeper a $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre or a little more and tell him to feed *Sa-eed* who would be submerged and could not be seen. The keeper calls out "*Ya Sa-eed! Ya Sa-eed!*" and presently you hear an aquatic movement from the bed of the stream and

then the top of a huge head of an animal appears, floating towards the animal's kennel and feeding place, where the keeper would be standing, with a bundle of hay or grass in his hand. The hippo. putting his mouth wide-open above the water-surface, stops in front of the man who throws the bundle of grass right into the monster's mouth. It disappears in a moment and soon passes *Sa-eed's* throat to its destiny. After this meal the hippopotamus is ordered to depart and at once he gets himself submerged in the stream.

Try to be near the lions' cages at feeding-time, before sunset. It is very amusing to hear the lions roaring in expectation of their rations, and to see them devouring the lumps of flesh which the keepers throw in to them on the heads of long iron forks. The cubs finish their little food before their mother does. It is full of fun to watch them attacking their mother in an infantile manner and how she gently but resolutely banishes them away with her powerful paws, causing them to tumble over each other.

The grotto is open in daytime only. So make it a point to visit it before sunset. The price of admission is 1 piastre, and the military pay $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre.

The pontoons in which the Turks tried in 1915 to cross the Suez Canal, are exhibited on a piece of ground near the grotto.

They bear many a hole caused by the British bullets which hit them during the carrying out of this attempt.

First and second class restaurants, in the Garden, are open daily.

THE NILOMETER

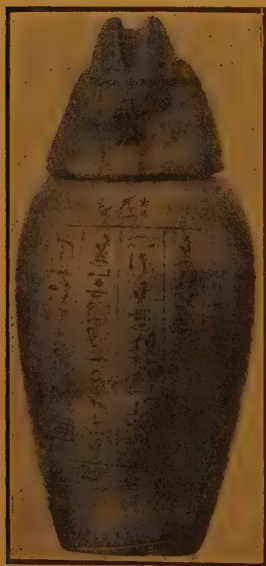
AT the southern end of the garden, belonging to the heirs of Hassan Pasha, in *Roda* Isle, the Nilometer is built. *Roda* Isle can be reached by tram from *Ataba-el-Khadra* Square. Tramcars marked (No. 1) take you there in about 30 minutes. Tell the conductor to inform you when the tramcar reaches the place, or get off at the first or second stop after *Malek el-Saleh* Bridge. Cross the river in a ferry-boat, paying 1 piastre after you cross again on your return journey. The *Ghafir* or watchman of the Nilometer, requires a *bakhseesh* after he shows you round the place.

The Nilometer is a square well, 16 ft. in diameter, with an octagonal column fixed in the centre. On this column, the ancient Arabian measures are inscribed. They are the *Diraa* or the Arabian ell ($21\frac{1}{2}$ inches); and *karat* (carat) which is the 24th part of the *Diraa*. The Kufic Arabian inscriptions on the column and marble slabs which are built onto the walls, refer to the restoration of the Nilometer in the 9th century, under the Khaliphs Mamun and Motwakkil, of the Abbaside Dynasty.

The duty of measuring the height of the Nile water with the Nilometer, is incumbent upon a person who bears the title of *Sheikh* (elder).

When the water level becomes 15 *diraas* and 16 karats, the *Sheikh* in charge, announces the *Wefa* which means *The Sufficiency*, that is the attainment of water-level which is sufficient to irrigate the Valley of the Nile.

The watchman will show you a place near the Nilometer where Moses is believed to have been found amongst the bulrushes. The spot is very ideal and it seems possible that it was honoured by the presence of that prophet.



Canopic jar with head of jackal
(Anubis god of the dead)

The Mandoura Tree.

In a private garden, at the northern end of the isle, a huge, wonder-working tree stands. It can be easily reached by crossing *Malek*

el-Saleh Bridge and then walking along the bank. On enquiring from the natives about "*El-Mandoura*" Tree (known vernacularly as *El-Sagara el-Mandoura*), it will be shown to you at once.

It is adorned with many tiny little flags and rugs of different colours. The local natives believe that it possesses the power of healing the sick, who flock, from far and near, to this tree. They offer to it the cloth which covered the affected part of the body and thus contribute in adorning it. The patient is further required to pluck two leaves from the wonderful tree and bandage them with another piece of cloth on the affected limb.

One of the roots of the tree is visible over the ground, in the form of a little arch. The keeper gives information to the effect that the passing through this arch or loop by any barren woman, will give her fertility. The hollow is hardly sufficient to let through a person of average thickness, yet when I asked the keeper whether or not a very fat woman can perform this feat, he replied in the affirmative adding that this wonderful root of the tree is elastic!

HELWAN

HELWAN is a little town, about 16 miles far from Cairo and 3 miles from the Nile River. It has a population of 8,000. A big number of Cairo native notables live here in fine villas.

Helwan is a splendid health resort as it is about 150 ft. above water level and on the fringe of the desert. The air here is very dry and it seldom rains much. Such conditions bring to Helwan every year many admirers who seek health.

Trains run from *Bab-El-Luq* Station to Helwan nearly every hour, and the journey is very fine, and takes about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour in passing on the following stations:- Sayeda Zeinab, St. George (Old Cairo), Sahel el-Ebli, Meadi, Torah and Maassarah.

On the plateau N.E. of Helwan stand the astronomical and meteorological observatory which automatically regulates the time in Cairo, Alexandria and Port-Said. Admission is free and is allowed during Oct.-April, every Wednesday, from 3.30-5 p.m.

Wadi Hof, is a little depression lying to the N. of Helwan. Many sea-shells and stones, with imprints of sea-fish, are to be found scattered along this barren *wadi*. It is believed that, in some remote time, a

tremendous volcanic disturbance took place here, which caused the sea to retreat and produced the sulphuric springs which now exist and which made Helwan so famous for their curing properties.

Helwan possesses a number of first class hotels, pensions and restaurants. To the E. there are some native bazaars which are of some interest.

A visit to Badreshein, Saqqara and Memphis, can be made very easily from Helwan, by riding to the river-bank and then crossing the Nile in a ferry-boat at a charge of 1 piastre. This excursion requires half a day. Each Wednesday, a market is held at Badreshein where the country produce is offered for sale.

QASR=EL=NIL

QASR-EL-NIL Bridge crosses the Nile River near the Egyptian Museum, opposite the British Barracks. It is 402 metres long. In the afternoons, trains of cabs and automobiles, occupied by the elite classes of Cairo, can be seen proceeding on this elegant bridge to Gezira (The Island) where the grounds of Gezira Sporting Club and Y. M. C. A. Sporting Club, the Aquarium, the Skating



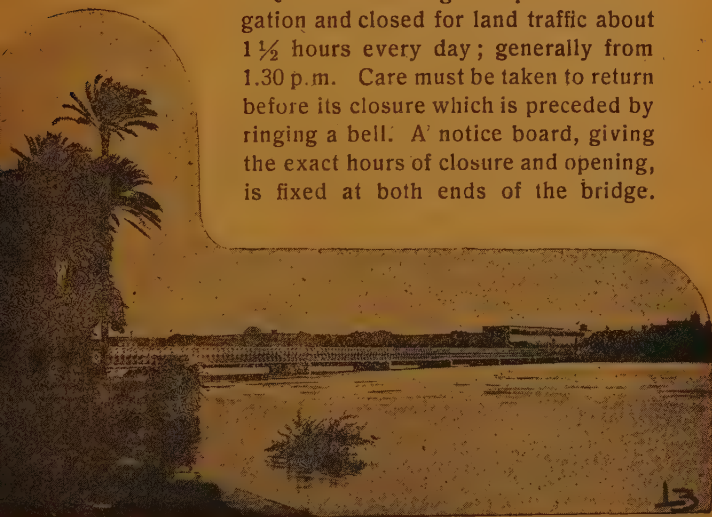
Qasr-el-Nil Bridge

Rink and many cafés, are situated. Many use this bridge when visiting the Great Pyramids, the Zoo and Giza Gardens. Immediately after leaving the bridge in *Gezira*, you find on your left hand side, the entrance to a vast garden, well arranged and full of tropical plants and lovely flowers. The garden is provided with seats made of tree-branches. Those

that are fixed at the southern end, overlook the Nile where the waters branch at the head of the isle.

On the opposite side of *Gezira*, to the right, after leaving the Skating Rink, there is another extensive garden, which is somewhat similar to the preceding one. A number of little stone monuments are placed in this garden at different places. All along the side, opposite the Nile where pleasure house-boats (*Dahabias*) are tied, a shady footpath runs from the beginning of this garden to its end. Palm-trees with shrubs at their feet line this path and shelter it from the piercing rays of the sun.

Qasr-el-Nil Bridge is open for navigation and closed for land traffic about 1½ hours every day; generally from 1.30 p.m. Care must be taken to return before its closure which is preceded by ringing a bell. A notice board, giving the exact hours of closure and opening, is fixed at both ends of the bridge.



THE NILE

GEZIRA — ROD-EL-FARAGG — RODA

THE Nile is the longest river in Africa. It flows through a longer stretch of basin (over 2,450 miles in a direct line) than any other river in the world. Along all its windings, it measures over 4,000 miles, falling short only of the extent claimed for the Mississippi River, U. S. of America.

It branches near the Delta Barrage and forms the Rosetta and Damietta arms.

Many, many years ago, when the world was young, the Nile used to flow into the Mediterranean Sea, somewhere near the Barrage. There was no delta at such a remote time.

The land of the delta, it is believed, was formed by the annual Nilotic mud which used to accumulate in small quantities from year to year, near the river's mouths.

I wish to acquaint you now with that part of the Nile near Cairo.

Gezira Island. This little isle is an oblong one, in the middle of the river, between Cairo and Giza

Pyramids. Qasr-el-Nil Bridge connects it with Cairo and the English Bridge, connects it with the opposite bank.

It is the Cairenes' favourite promenading place. Every afternoon the elite classes can be seen driving, motoring or walking along the river-bank.

Gezira boasts of many extensive public and private gardens and many sportive clubs. The Gezira Sporting Club occupies a vast stretch of picturesque land, at the other end of the isle, near Boulac Bridge which connects it also with Cairo. On every Saturday, during the Winter Season, a race meeting is held here. Gezira presents an animated aspect during such meetings, as many people of the best and official classes attend. The course is picturesque, the walks are extensive and the stands command a panoramic view of the little island, surrounded by the Nile.

This club is an old one. On the occupation of Cairo by the British Troops in 1882, the Highland Brigade, consisting of 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, was encamped at Gezira. Capt. H. W. Seton-Karr of the Gordon Highlanders, a keen sportsman and celebrated pigeon shot proposed to form a Sporting Club for pigeon shooting in the Gezira, and with this object in view, on his own initiative, he left the camp one morning and proceeded by himself to the Gezira Palace where

he requested an interview with the Khedive Tewfik Pasha. The interview was granted, Capt. Seton-Karr explained the object he had in view, with the result that the Khedive gave instructions that an area of land in the Gezira should be allotted for the purpose of a Sporting Club. This was duly carried out and the Club started, with Capt. Seton-Karr as Secretary.

Rod-el-Faragg is a suburb on the Nile. It can be reached by the trams that run to Shoubra (No. 9).



Head of "Nafrit", Egyptian Princess

Here you can obtain a very fascinating view of the Nile. An island, green with the many trees and shrubs that cover it, is in the middle of the river, opposite Rod el-Faragg.

One of the ferry boats can take you there and back for a little charge.

At *Rod-el-Faragg* there are many coffee shops with verandahs overlooking the river. On Sundays and holidays, they are always crowded.

Visit this place one weekday in the afternoon and sit in one of these verandahs and enjoy the Nile

view it affords. It reminds one of Leigh Hunts' sonnet which runs as follows :-

It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands,
 Like some great mighty thought threading a dream,
 And times and things, as in that vision, seem
 Keeping along it their eternal strands —
 Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands
 That roamed through the young world, the glory extreme
 Of high Sesostris, and that southern beam,
 The laughing Queen that caught the world's great hands.
 Then comes a mightier silence, stern and strong,
 As of a world left empty of its throng,
 And the void weighs on us; and then we wake,
 And hear the fruitful stream lapsing along
 'Twixt villages, and think how we shall take
 Our own calm journey on for human sake.

Roda Island is, as its name implies, the little Isle of Gardens, near old Cairo. The Nilometer and Mandoura Tree, described elsewhere in this book, are here in this isle.

Trams No. 1, for Old Cairo, run opposite it. Alight when you reach *Al-Malik As-Saleh* Bridge and cross it to Roda.

GEZIRA GROTTO & AQUARIUM

GEZIRA Grotto and Aquarium are situated in a garden of an area of $9\frac{3}{4}$ acres, in the Isle of Gezira. A panoramic view of Gezira and the Nile, with the many gardens and fields on both banks, can be had from the top of the grotto.

The Aquarium is under the Grotto and consists of 24 tanks, containing about 280 Nile fish, representing about 28 species.

The garden contains also aviaries and a fish pond.

Routes. Take the tram No. 2 from *Ataba el-Khadra* Square, and alight at the terminus near the Gezira Sporting Club.



EZBEKIA GARDEN

THIS garden is situated in the middle of Cairo, in the heart of the business quarter.

Formerly, it was Ezbekia Lake, named after Emir Ezbek, who was the general of the army of Sultan Kait Bey. In 1870 it was converted into a garden, under the supervision of M. Barillet.

The Garden now occupies an area of $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres and is full of many tropical trees.

The Y. M. C. A. has a branch in the garden and the authorities have built an open fresh-water bath, 3.30-1.30 metres deep and 27-45 metres long. There are also a theatre, a fencing club, restaurant, coffee-shops etc.

There are a grotto and an artificial little stream of fresh water containing gold-fish and crossed with little bridges. A panoramic view of the garden with its surroundings, can be had from the wooden loft on the top of the grotto.

A military music band plays here every Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Civilians pay $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre as admission fee.

THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

(Extracted from the Government Almanac)

THE Museum was founded to house the large collections made by the geological parties, and is in the main devoted to objects from Egypt. The most interesting exhibits on the upper floor are the large fossil mammals from the Fayûm (and specially the unique *Arsinotherium* skull) a group of meteorites, including one which fell near Alexandria in 1911, and a typical series of Egyptian minerals, rocks, and smaller fossils.

On the ground floor are building stones, samples from boring operations, and specimens of other economic products such as lead and copper ores, salt, gypsum, etc. In the central hall are fossil wood, basalt pillars from Abu Zabal, and cases showing the mineral resources of Egypt and a student's collection of characteristic Egyptian fossils.

The Museum is situated in the Gardens of the Ministry of Public Works and is open free to the public. It is closed on Fridays and Government holidays.

The time-table is as follows :- October 1 to April 30 : 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. (except on Sundays, when it closes at 12.30 p.m.) May 1 to September 30 : 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

THE COPTIC MUSEUM

THIS museum was first started in two halls in Al-mo-allaka church at old Cairo. This church is built on the bastions of the fortress founded by Emperor Trajan at the beginning of the 2nd century.

It was inaugurated in 1910, and contains : A series of ancient pieces of stone, marble and granite, and the remains of burial monuments some of which date back to very old times. A series of decorated pottery and glass relics and of enamelled earthenware objects. Wooden works, which form a very precious collection, consisting of remains of old altars, partitions and doors of sanctuaries, cases, seats, some of which date from the fourth century after Christ, boards sculptured in bas-reliefs, representing episodes of the life of Christ, images of saints, scenes of the domestic life of birds and other animals. Encrustations in ivory and mother-of-pearl and holy inscriptions in Coptic and Arabic. A series of metallic objets such as gospel cases in silver with pretty ornaments and inscriptions some of which are decorated with precious stones, a number of religious vases, Patriarchal staffs, golden, silver and brass crosses of all sizes. A collection of sacer-

dotal clothes, embroidered with golden and coloured silk threads and decorated with representations of faces of martyrs, crosses and texts from the Gospel as well as Church curtains and embroidered flags. A series of icons representing episodes of the lives of Christ and saints. A collection of ritual books, manuscripts on gazelle hides or very old parchments, some of which bear coloured paintings with geometrical designs and images of saints.

THE SULTANIA LIBRARY

THIS Library is situated in the square known by *Midan Bab El-Khalq*, opposite the Cairo Governorate. It occupies the first floor of the magnificent Arab building which accommodates also the Arabian Museum. The entrance door is from *Shari Mo-hammad Ali*.

It was founded in 1870, by Khedive Ismail Pasha, the founder of many institutions in Egypt. In 1904 it was transferred to its present building.

There is no charge for admission nor for borrowing books for home-study as its revenues come in the form of an annual subvention of 500 Egyptian pounds from the Ministry of *Wakfs*; and an income from 1608 *feddans* (acres) of cultivable land.

It contains, 93,367 manuscripts and printed books, 41,555 of which are in Arabic and other Oriental languages, and the remainder, 52,812 are in European languages. The oldest MS. in the possession of the Library is "*Risalet El-Shafee*" written in 878 A.D. by *EL RABEE Ibn Soliman El Morady*, a disciple of *El-Shafee*.

In the Exhibition Rooms, old *Korans* dating from the 8th to the 10th centuries; and about 3800 pieces

of coins of Mohamedan rulers of Egypt, are shown. The largest *Koran*, which belonged to Kait Bey, measures $44 \frac{3}{4} \times 35$ inches. In one of the rooms, illuminated manuscripts are kept. The illustrations are very interesting and the colours very fine. In another room you can see small relics and bones with fine writing on them together with fragments of Arabic manuscripts kept inside glass cases.

The Library is open to the public every day, except Mondays, during the following hours :- Winter — from Oct. to May — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Summer — June to Sept. — 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. On Fridays, during the midday hour of prayer, it is closed.

Persons desiring to borrow books for home study must submit a letter of recommendation (Form. F., obtainable at the Library offices). This form must be signed by a Government official in receipt of not less than L.E. 35 per month ; or by some responsible person resident in Cairo and known to the Director who may, further, if he thinks advisable, require a sum of money to be deposited with him as a guarantee.

Director : AHMED SADEK BHY.

Sub-Director : SYED MOHAMED EL BIBLAOUI EFF.

Chief Librarian : HAFEZ IBRAHIM BEY.

ARABIC IN EGYPT

THE Arabic language is the common-tongue in Egypt. More than 12,000,000 Egyptians and Europeans, who inhabit the Land of the Pharaohs, speak, more or less, Arabic in their households or in executing their everyday duties. This language is the medium of conversation between Europeans and Egyptian and in most cases, it is spoken amongst Europeans themselves who do not speak each others languages.

If you are a foreigner in Egypt you must know how to speak the language of the country in order to be able to conduct your business or to do your shoppings and bargains or to succeed in your social intercourse to the best advantage.

No matter whether you will stay in this country of sunshine a few weeks or a few years. The knowledge of Arabic is essential for you. Wherever you go, you hear Arabic spoken. You can not advantageously safeguard your interests unless you understand it at least.

If you can speak Arabic, though little, you can talk to Egyptians, Syrians, Arabians, Greeks, Armenians, Frenchmen, Italians etc. and make them understand you as well as you understand them.

ARABIC WITHOUT A TEACHER

To employ an efficient teacher to instruct and guide you entails enormous expenses and taxes your time extensively. This difficulty has been overcome by the publication of a book entitled "**Arabic Without a Teacher.**"

Whether you are an officer or a soldier, a civil official or a business man, a physician or a nurse, a housewife or a housekeeper, a tourist or a missionary, you need this useful book very exceedingly. This is not our belief only. See what the Press and students say about it. Read carefully their opinions, study the specimen pages of Arabic and have a glance through the Contents of the book in the following pages. You then can judge for yourself.

It is now in its fourth edition. It is approved officially by the ex-General Officer Commanding H.B. Majesty's Forces in Egypt, who recommends it to be used by the British officers and soldier who require to do so. And above all, it has won the good appreciation of the lamented and much esteemed **Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.**

You can obtain this book at any leading bookshop throughout Egypt or send a Postal Order of 15 Piastres (3/1d.) to the publishers:— The Anglo-Egyptian Supply Association, Dept. C2, P. O. Box 2012, Alexandria; and a copy of "**Arabic Without**

a **Teacher**," 4th Edition, in about 150 pages, pocket size, will be immediately mailed to you anywhere, post free.

CONTENTS

Grammar & Pronunciation — Sentences & Phrases in Common Use — With a Cabman — At a Restaurant — With a Money-changer — At the Post Office — On the Tram — With a Donkey-Boy — Enquiring About the Way — The Time — With a Boatman — Complimentary Expressions in General Use — Words Pertaining to the Military — Birds & Insects — Days of the Week — The Calendar Months — Colours — Domestic Animals — Vegetables — Fruits & Flowers — Numerals — Miscellaneous Expressions in General Use — **Vocabulary** — Notes.

SPECIMEN PAGES OF ARABIC

Some Sentences & Phrases in Common Use

Good morning, day,	Sa-eeda.
afternoon, evening or	
night.	
How are you?	Ezayak?
I am well, thank you.	Ana tayeb, kattar kherak.
What's the time?	El sa-ahh kam?
All the same.	Zayy baad.
Look out.	Oww-ah.
Take care.	Hasseb.
Be careful.	Eftah einak.
All right.	Tayeb.
Never mind.	Malesh.
Get out.	Rouh bara.
At once.	Awaam.
Shut up.	Eskoot.
Speak out.	Etkallem.
I don't want.	Ana moush awez.
I want.	Ana awez.
It is so.	Keda.
It is not so.	Moush keda.
Don't make a noise.	Balash dawsha.
This is nonsense.	Dah kalaam faregh.
Not yet.	Lessa.
I like to walk.	Ana aheb amshi.
Go fast.	Emshi awaam or Midd.

Go slowly.	Emshi bi-shweish.
Are my boots clean?	Gazmeti nedeefa?
My boots are dirty.	Gazmeti weskha.
Clean the boots, boy.	Nadaff el gazma, ya walad.
Polish the boots (or shoes).	Emssah el gazma.
I am busy.	Ana mashghoul.
Later on.	Baadein.
Where?	Fein?
Give me.	Eddini.
Have you a match?	Andak kibrita?
Listen.	Esmaah.
Excuse me.	El afw.
Come in.	Khosh.
Wait.	Isstana.
For how much?	Bikam?
Go to the left.	Imshi shemalak.
Go to the right.	Emshi yeminak.

PRESS OPINIONS

It is an improvement on most books of the kind. It is neatly printed and of convenient size for carrying about.

— *The Egyptian Gazette*, Alexandria.

It has the advantage of most colloquial manuals in containing an adequate vocabulary, in which all terms required for common use can be found.

— *The Egyptian Mail*, Cairo.

It is a useful book and is well worth the studying.

— *The Sphinx*, Cairo.

A most useful little book.... It is especially needed nowadays by military men. It should be an invaluable aid to those who are studying colloquial Arabic.

— *The Bookman*, London.

This book has proved a great help to us in our work... please send at once 13 more copies for the "Boys."

Staff Sgt. D. D.

R. A. M. C.

Egyptian Exped. Force.

A useful little book.... It has been specially prepared for the soldiers now in Egypt, and has been received by them with much appreciation.

— *The Bookseller*, London.

We recommend it for those who desire to learn the conversational Arabic.

— *The Sudan Times*, Khartoum, Sudan.

The Arabic pronunciation is very exact and clear... The British soldiers as well as civilians will find in the work of Mr. Alexander R. Khoori the best and most practical method that will enable them to study the Arabic language without a teacher.

— *Les Nouvelles*, Alexandria.

This manual is very interesting and practical to an extent that our friend the British soldier can make himself understood in Arabic almost without effort. Thanks to its low price which puts it at the reach of all persons.

— *La Bourse Egyptienne*, Alexandria.

SULTANIA OPERA HOUSE

THE Opera House was founded by the viceroy Ismail Pasha, in 1869, on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, and was built within the very short period of five months, under the supervision of Mr. Avoscani, the architect. It was inaugurated on November 1st, 1869, with the opera "*Rigoletto*."

The season usually begins towards the end of November and ends on April 30 of each year.

The performances given at the Opera House consist of :-

(1) A series of 75 French or Italian operas, as may be stipulated in the agreement with the lessee.

(2) Performances organised by benevolent societies, recognised by the Government.

(3) A series of Arabic performances, usually following the opera season.

Costumes, scenery and stage properties are supplied to the lessee by the Government from the Opera House Stores.

The building contains a Musical Library comprising some 700 volumes of opera, operetta and ballet scores, also a library of works relating to the history and the art of the Theatre.

CIVIL TIME

CIVIL time is that of the 30th meridian east of Greenwich (East European time), and is therefore, two hours fast on Greenwich or West European time, and one hour fast on Central European time.

The gun at the Citadel, Cairo ; is fired daily at noon (East European time) by an electric current automatically sent from the Observatory, Helwan, by the mean time clock.

The same current also gives a signal at Alexandria, Port Said, and all the offices of the Telegraph Administration as far as Wâdi Halfa. At Alexandria and Port Said the Ports and Lighthouses Administration utilize the signal for dropping time-balls, and a signal is also sent to Port Said at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. for the same purpose.



Between Sand & Sky

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

GEZIRA SPORTING CLUB

Gezira, (Tel. No. 14-18)

Patron : His Highness the Sultan.

President : General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., etc.

The Gezira Sporting Club is formed for Race Meetings, Gymkhanas and Athletic Sports, as well as for the games of Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Golf, Polo, Racquets, Hockey, Croquet and Football.

Membership is restricted to applicants elected by the Committee, on the proposition of two members. The number of members is limited.

Subscriptions are : Life Members L.E. 50.

Resident Members : Married P.T. 500 ; Unmarried P.T. 360 ; Country Members P.T. 200 ; Entrance fee on admission P.T. 200.

Temporary Members (i.e. visitors to Cairo) may join at special rates on being introduced by a member.

HELIOPOLIS RACING & SPORTING CLUBS

The Heliopolis Racing Club has been in existence about 10 years. The Race Course is situated at Heliopolis, about 15 minutes by electric railway from Cairo Station. It can also be reached by the Cairo tram and there is an excellent motor road from Cairo.

The Course is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles round and about 25 metres wide. The grand stands, terraces etc., allow ample space for the accommodation of large crowds. The paddock is spacious and surrounded on two sides by commodious masonry stalls and horse boxes.

The subscription is 400 piastres per annum for civilians and 300 piastres for military members and 200 for ladies. The entrance tickets per day are 40 piastres, 25 and 20 piastres.

The Heliopolis Sporting Club is situated to the S. of Heliopolis Palace Hotel. There is an excellent 18 hole golf course, 12 tennis courts, a polo ground, a cricket and football grounds, a very comfortable Club house with large verandahs, all round bath rooms, dressing rooms etc.

The subscription is 400 piastres per annum.

Secretary: ASTLEY P. FRIEND Esq.

Address: P.O.B. 285.

Telephone 13-35.

RUSSELL SOLDIERS' HOME

This establishment is situated in the heart of the city, at 12 Shari el-Mahdi, near Shepherd's Hotel and Cook's Tourist Office. It is one of the oldest clubs for British soldiers and sailors in Cairo. It



Russell Soldiers' Home (Interior)

was opened in 1900 by Mrs. Todd Osbrone, of Rysland, Newton Mearns, Glasgow.

There is sleeping accommodation for over 100 men. The restaurant provides all meals. Men travelling or on duty are served at any hour of the day or night. Guides meet all trains and do special trips at special rates for parties on leave. The comfortable Lounge always has a well furnished reading table,

circulating library and an abundance of games etc. Bright services are held every evening. British soldiers and sailors are always welcome and should make full use of the Home as long as they are in the city.

Superintendent: Mr. MURDO FORBES,
Ex Cameron Highlanders.

HELOUAN GOLF CLUB

(Helouan, Tel. No. 7)

President: C. R. Beasley.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: A. D. Macdonald;
(Application for membership to be made to the Hon. Sec. Helouan Golf Club, Helouan).

Entrance fee on admission: P.T. 100.

Subscription Rates:- Resident Members: Ladies P.T. 200 per annum; Gentlemen 250; Married subscription P.T. 400.

Country Members:- Ladies P.T. 150; Gentlemen 150; Married subscription P.T. 250.

Rates for visitors:- For one day P.T. 15; for one week 60; for one month 150; for six months 300.

TURF CLUB

Shari Maghraby

This club was founded in April 1893 and the late Earl of Cromer was the first president.

Cables: "Turf, Cairo."

Secretary: H. ASPINALL

THE SYRIAN CLUB

4, Shari Elfi, near Shari Emad-el-Din

This is a Syrian national club, founded in 1919. There is a spacious garden attached to it, with a lawn tennis court, for the use of the members and their guests.

Admission fee is L.E. 3, and the annual subscription is L.E. 4.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Prince Michel Lotfallah Bey. Hon. Secretaries: Neguib Boustany Bey, and Mr. Gabriel Yared. Treasurer: Mr. Elie Selim Sednaoui.

Members: Messrs. George Abdel Messieh, Habib Boustani, Naoum Choucair Bey, Neguib Gannagé, Jean Gédéon, K. Khalil Moutran Bey, Joseph Simor Sednaoui, Gabriel Takla Bey.

CAIRO BRITISH RIFLE CLUB

Nashati Bey Buildings, Shubra Road

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Connought House, 19, Shari Fahmy, Bab-el-Luk

TAWFIKIEH TENNIS CLUB

Shari Abbas

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF EGYPT

27, Shari Madabegh

THE INSTITUTE OF EGYPT

(*Institut d'Egypte*)

This institute was founded in 1859, on the initiative of Monsieur Jomard, who was the last surviving member of the *Institut d'Egypte*, by a group of literary men resident in Alexandria, amongst whom were Kœnig Bey, Secretary of the Viceroy Mohamad Said Pasha, Auguste Mariette Pasha, who had just founded at the time the *Service des Antiquités Egyptiennes*, Mr. Thurburn, an English merchant and economist, and Dr. Shnepp, the French sanitary delegate at Alexandria.

The first meeting was held on May 6, 1859, and the *Institut* was definitely constituted with forty-seven members on the 20th of the same month.

It continued to meet in Alexandria until January 9th, 1880, when it was removed to Cairo. In 1918 the *Institut* resumed the old title *Institut d'Egypte*.

The principal object of the *Institut* is the study of all that concerns Egypt and the surrounding countries, from the literary, artistic, and scientific points of view. It is composed of fifty members resident in Egypt, who are elected by a majority of votes given by the existing members in a secret ballot. There are also honorary and corresponding members, of which the number is not limited,

The meetings are held regularly on the first Monday of each month from November until May, both months included. They are public and any one presented by a member may make communications.

The proceedings are published in an annual bulletin in two pamphlets, comprising the papers read before the *Institut* and reports of the discussions, etc. Special memoirs on important questions are also published. French is the official language, but papers and communications may be prepared in any other language, provided that the language in which they are written can be set up in type of Roman characters and that an abridgment in French is given.

The library contains more than 22,000 volumes, and is open every day from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Sundays and holidays.

The Egyptian Government grants an annual subsidy to enable the *Institut* to meet its general expenses and the cost of publishing the bulletin and memoirs.

Address : The Secretary, Institut d'Egypte,
1, Shari Sheikh Rihân, Cairo.

THE SULTANIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

(Société Sultanieh de Géographie)

Founded 1875, by Khedivial Decree

Address : M. le Secrétaire Général de la Société Sultanieh de Géographie, 45, Shari Sheikh Yûssef, Le Caire,

Publications : Publishes bulletin and memoirs at intervals.

The Ethnographical Museum is open to visitors every day from 9 a.m. until noon, with the exception of holidays and summer vacation.

CAIRO

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Anglo-American Branch : St. David's Buildings, Sh. Emad el-Dine, (including Hostel and Sports Club.)

Secretary : Rudolph Consterdine. Libraries, Billiard Room, Meetings. Lectures, Classes, Concerts, etc., Football, Tennis, Badminton and other games.

Subscription (annual) P.T. 100 (Sport Clubs P.T. 125 extra. Lady members P.T. 100).

Telegrams : "Manhood, Cairo."

Telephone : 34-54.

Army Work. Headquarters : St. David's Buildings. Secretary : J. M. McQueen. Centres at Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Kantara, Ismailia, Ludd, Jerusalem, etc.

Telegrams : "Manhood, Cairo."

Telephone : 34-54.

Friends of the Bible (Coptic Students' Hostel), 56 Faggala.

Secretary : Rev. H. M. RICHMOND.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

American Mission Buildings, Near Shephard's Hotel

The meetings of this society are held in the American Mission Building on each Sunday at 4.45 p.m.

Addresses are given by leaders; and members as well as visitors participate in the singing and prayer or in giving their remarks on the topic.

There are no fees for admittance and all are welcome to attend the meetings where religious and social subjects are discussed for mutual improvement.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

President: Miss Hamilton; Vice-President: Mr. Pollack; Corresponding Sec.: Miss A. Y. Thompson; Recording Secretary: Miss Sheriff; Treasurer: Mr. McGeoch.

Prayer-Meeting Committee: Dr. Hume, Dr. Amis, Dr. Whitcomb, Miss Campbell, Miss Ralph.

Look out Committee: Miss A. Y. Thompson, Miss Hosack, Miss Scofield, Miss Ormerod.

Social Committee: Miss Adair, Mr. Amis, Mr. Birbari, Mrs. Lorimer, Miss Dora Giffin.

Temperance Committee: Miss Dwight, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Hoyman.

Literature Committee: Miss McFarland, Miss Wilson.

Sabbath School Committee : Mr. Lorimer, Mr. Birbari, Mr. Pollack, Mrs Whitcomb.

Flower Committee : Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Ewing.

THE ORIENTAL CLUB

This is a Syrian literary club, founded in 1899. It occupies the palace of Tigran Pasha, at No. 4, Shari Nubar. President : S. Shokeir Pasha, Secretary : Mr. S. Jereidini, Treasurer : J. Debbané Bey.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The Theosophical Society was formed at New York, November 17th, 1875, and incorporated at Madras, April 3, 1905. It is an absolutely unsectarian body of seekers after Truth, striving to serve humanity on spiritual lines, and therefore endeavouring to check materialism. Its three declared objects are :

First. — To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour.

Second. — To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science.

Third. — To investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

The Theosophical Society is composed of students, belonging to any religion in the world or to none, who are united by their approval of the above objects, by their wish to remove religious antagonisms and to draw together men of good will, whatsoever their religious opinion, and by their desire to study religious truths and to share the results of their studies with others.

Further information can be obtained by writing to :
Hon. Secretary, Cairo Theosophical Hall and Library,
P. O. Box 769, Cairo.

Reading Room open for all, every weekday from
11-12 a.m. and 3.30-7 p.m.

Meetings are held as under :

For enquirers (French speaking) Mon. 7 p.m.

For enquirers (English speaking) Fri. 7 p.m.

Public lecture or address. . . Sun. 7.30.

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB

Gezira, Cairo

This Club was founded in 1907 for the encouragement of sports in general ; Football, Tennis, Croquet, Squash Rackets, Billiards, Gymnastics, in particular.

Membership is limited to :

(1) Those holding an Egyptian or Foreign higher educational certificate, or an intermediary one ;

(2) Students of Higher Schools, Egyptian and Foreign;

(3) Holders of the Secondary Certificate at least;

(4) Government Employés drawing a monthly pay of 12 L.E. at least;

(5) Notables, or others whose presence is useful to the Club; total number should not exceed 30 per cent of the total number of members of the Club.

Yearly Subscriptions: Government Employés and those holding higher and intermediary certificates P.T. 150; Students of Higher Schools P.T. 100; Notables etc. P.T. 200; Members resident out of Cairo P.T. 50.

Superior Committee: Hon. President: H.E. the Minister of Education.

President: H.E. Abdel Khalek Pasha Saroit.

Vice-President: H.E. Gaafar Pacha Wali.

Members: TT. EE. Aziz Ezzat Pasha, Ahmed Hishmat Pasha, Ismail Hassanein Pasha, Amin Sami Pasha, Edris Ragheb Bey, Mohamed Talaat Harb Bey, Mr. F. Simpson.

Executive Committee: Hon. Secretary: Fouad Abaza Bey.

Hon. Treasurer: Mohamed Bey Sharmy.

Members: M.M. Fouad Anwar, Cherif Sabry, Mohamed Sobhy, Sadek Afifi, Bahgat el-Shorbagy, Mahmoud Aly, Hassan Aly, Abou Bakr Rateb, Mohamed Zulficar, Hussein Riad Shawqy.

THE CHURCHES

THE ENGLISH CHURCH

(Church of England)

All Saints' Church, Cairo, corner of Shari Bulac, and Shari Madabegh (consecrated 1876).

Chaplain: Rev. C. T. Horan, M. A., Church House, Shari Madabegh, Cairo. Tel. 4120.

Assist.-Chaplain: Rev. W. J. C. Armstrong, B. A., The English School, Cairo. Tel. 4707.

Lady Worker: Sister Margaret Clare, 33, Shari Madabegh, Tel. 4242.

CHURCH COMMITTEE:

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Lord Edward Cecil, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R. L. Devonshire, Esq., H. Farnall, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., Fitz Roy H. Darke, Esq., E. A. Harrison, Esq., W. G. Hayter, Esq., Lieut.-Col. J. S. Liddell, R.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., H.G.F. Archer, Esq., G.F.G. Purvis, Esq., A. P. Bolland, Esq. M.B.E., F.T. Rowlatt, Esq. F.H. Russell, Esq.

Assistant Chaplain — Rev. W. J. C. Armstrong, B. A..
Church Wardens F. T. Rowlatt, Esq., H. Farnall, Esq.,
Hon. Treasurer — F. H. Russell, Esq., Gresham House.

The church is always open for private prayer. Entrance south door.

The hours of the Services in the *Winter* are as follows:-

Sunday Holy Communion 8.0. a.m., Matins and Holy Communion (1st and 3rd Sundays in the month). No sermon) 11.0, a.m., Childrens' Service 3.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon 6.0. p.m.

On the 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month Mattins and Sermon at 11.0. a.m.

Weekdays. — Wednesdays : Intercession for His Majesty's Forces 6.0 p.m., Fridays : Holy Communion 8.0 a.m., Saints' Days : Holy Communion 8.0 a.m.

In the Summer the times of the services are as follows:- *Sundays* : Holy Communion 7.30 a.m., Mattins — No Sermon (Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in the month after Mattins) 9.30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon 6.0 p.m.

The week day services are as in the winter, with the exception that the Celebrations of the Holy Communion are at 7.30, instead of at 8.0 a.m.

The times and dates of other services are published in the Parish Magazine which comes out monthly.

There is also a branch of the Church of England Men's Society (C. E. M. S.) in connection with the church, of which F. R. Darke, Esq., Maison Mandofia. Garden City, Cairo, is Hon. Sec.

Heliopolis (Near Cairo). In connection with All Saints' Cairo, there is a Church Room at Heliopolis (Boulevard Ismail—next tram stop after the Palace Hotel), where the following services are held :—
Sundays: Winter month, Holy Communion (1st and 3rd Sundays) 8.0 a.m., Morning Service (especially for children) 10.30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon 6 p.m.

The Summer services are the same as the winter except that there is no service at 10.30 a.m.

St. MARY'S CHURCH.

Kasr-el-Doubara

Sunday Services : Holy Communion 7 a.m. Matins (Arabic) 9.30 a.m., Evensong 6 p.m. Weekdays — Matins 8.30 a.m.

This church was built in 1906 for members of the Church of England.

Chaplain : The Rev. O. H. Thompson.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Abou-el-Ela, Level Crossing

Sunday Services : 10.45 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Holy Communion is celebrated at the close of morning and evening services on the first Sunday of every month, unless special intimation is made of other arrangements. — Choir Practice on Friday, at 6.30 p.m. Chaplain: The Rev. Hugh. C. Meeke, D.S.O., Pension Sima, *Shari Maghrabi*, Cairo.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

Shari Manakh

(Opposite Messrs. Davies Bryan & Co.'s)

Public Services: Sunday 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Holy Communion: 1st Sun. evening in each month

Weekdays: Wed. 7 p.m. Social Hour: Fri. 7 p.m.

Bible Study, *Chaplains:* The Rev. H. j. Philpott, Sen. C. F. (Wes.) E. E. F. The Rev. G. A. Elliot, C. F. *Residence of Chaplains:* Wesleyan Church Rooms, Shari Manakh.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAIRO

Opened Sept. 16th, 1917

Over Foot-Bridge from Shari Abbass

Representing the Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and United Methodist, Churches.

Hours of Services. — Sundays (June 1st to Oct. 31st) 9.30 a.m. and 6.0 p.m., (Nov. 1st - May 31st) 11.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m.

Holy Communion. — First Sunday in the month, and on special days by announcement.

Week-Days. — Tuesday, Brotherhood, 7.0 p.m., Thursday, Choir Rehearsal, 6.45 p.m., Friday, Study Circle, 7.15 p.m.

Chaplain in Charge: Rev. E. B. Rawcliffe, Organist: Lieut. W. T. Davies., Deputy Organist; Mr, F, Richardson,

The Church is licensed for the solemnisation of Marriages.

Address. — St. Paul's Church, Sharia el-Ter, off Avenue Boulac.

THE AMERICAN MISSION CHURCH

Established in 1854

Near Shepheard's Hotel.

Divine service in English, each Lord's Day evening at 6 o'clock. All seats are free and every body is cordially welcomed.

Service in Arabic, Sundays and week days, in numerous centers in the city of Cairo and all through Egypt. Persons interested in this sort of work, should consult the missionaries. Residences, schools, bookshop and other work, will be found in the central mission building, opposite the Ezbekia Garden and near Shepheard's Hotel.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Divine Service: Winter: Sundays and Holidays, Mass at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Weekdays at 6.30, 7.15 and 8 a.m.

Summer (1st June to 31st September): Sundays and Holidays, Mass at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Weekdays: 6.30, 7.15 and 8 a.m.

TRAM GUIDE

Tram No. 14 - Red Light. Every 30 minutes. Stations: Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Opera Sq., Aboul Ela, Gezira Island, English Bridge, Zoo, Giza, Tabbieh, Kom el-Akhdar, Mena House Hotel—Pyramids.

STATIONS	MILITARY		CIVILIAN	
	I Cl.	II Cl.	I Cl.	II Cl.
	mill.	mill.	mill.	mill.
Fares from Ataba el-Khadra Sq., to Kasr el-Eini or Zamalik Bridge	6	3	12	6
From Ataba el-Khadra to junction at Roda Isle or to English Bridge	6	3	12	6
From . . . to Giza	12	6	24	12
From . . . to Pyramids	24	12	48	24
From Kasr el-Eini Bridge or Zamalik Bridge to junction at Roda Isle or English Bridge	6	3	12	6
From either of the latter 2 places to Giza	6	3	12	6
From Giza to Pyramids	12	6	24	12

Tram No. 15 - Violet Light. Every 10 minutes, via Boulac and Giza:- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Gezira Island, English Bridge, Zoo, Giza Village. Every 10 minutes, via Roda Isle. Stations: Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Qasr-el-Nil Bridge, Qasr-el Eini Hospital, Fomm el-Khalig, Roda Isle, Giza Village. Fares: see above.

Tram No. 6 - Green Light. Every 12 minutes Stations:- Citadel (Sayeda Aisha Sq.), Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Boulac Bridge, Gezira Palace Hotel, Sporting Club, Embabeh Village. Fares: see previous table.

Tram No. 13 and 16 - Yellow Light. Every 6 minutes. Stations:- Citadel, Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Boulac Bridge, School of Arts, Rod El-Farag (on the Nile). Fares: see previous table.

Tram No. 1 - White Light. Every 6 minutes. Stations:- Khazindar Sq., Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Qasr-el-Nil Bridge, Fomm el-Khalig, El-Malek el-Saleh Bridge, Old Cairo

(Attar el-Nabi). **Fares:** for military 6 and 3 milliemes, or civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

Tram No. 11 - Red Light. Every 20 minutes. Stations:- Khazindar Sq., Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Citadel, Imam el-Shafec. **Fares:** for military 6 and 3 m., or civilians 12 and 6 m.

Tram No. 2 - Yellow Light. Stations :- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Boulac Bridge, Sporting Club. **Fares:** for military 6 and 3, or civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

Tram No. 3 - White Light. Every 4 minutes. Stations :- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Bab el-Hadid Sq., Daher, Bab el-Hussenieh, Abassia. **Fares:** for military 6 and 3 milliemes, for civilians 6 and 12 milliemes.

Tram No. 4 - Red Light. Every 7 ½ minutes. Stations:- Saptieh, Cairo Station, Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Bab el-Louk, Nasrieh, Sayeda Zenab. **Fares:** for military 5 and 2 milliemes, for civilians 5 and 10 milliemes.

Tram No. 5 and 7 - Red Light. Every 4 ½ minutes. Stations:- Ghamra, Daher, Mouski, Bab el-Kheq Sq., Sayeda Zenab, Mawardi, Abbatoirs. **Fares:** for military 6 and 3 milliemes, for civilians 6 and 12 milliemes.

Tram No. 8 - White Light. Every 8 and 4 minutes. Stations:- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Cairo Station, Training School, Shoubra, Shoubra village. **Fares:** for military 6 and 3 milliemes, for civilians 10 and 6 milliemes.

Tram No. 9 - Green Light (via Clot-Bey St.) and Yellow Light (via Boulac). Every 7 and 12 minutes. Stations:- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Cairo Station, School of Arts, Zervudaki Rd., Rod el-Faragg (the Nile). **Fares:** for military 6 and 3, for civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

Tram No. 10 - Red Light. Every 5 minutes. Stations:- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Cairo Station, Friars School, Sakakini (Shari Abbas). **Fares:** for military 6 and 3 milliemes, for civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

Tram No. 12 - Violet Light. Every 9 minutes. Stations:- Cairo Sta., Aboul Ela, Qasr-el-Nil Bridge, Helwan Station, Nasrieh, Sayeda Zeinab, Bab el-Khalq, Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Cairo Station. **Fares:** see previous table.

Tram No. 17 - Yellow Light. Every 10 minutes. Stations:- Cairo Sta., Aboul Ela, Kasr-el-Nil Bridge, Helwan Station, Gamamiz. **Fares:** for military 6 and 3 milliemes, for civilians 12 and 3 milliemes.

CAB TARIFF

By distance Piastres

For the first kilometre or part	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every additional 400 metres or fraction of 400 metres	1

By time

(Day or Night. Driver must be notified).

For the first hour or part	12
For every quarter of an hour after the first hour	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the day	85

Waiting will be computed at the rate of P.T. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
for every quarter of an hour.

Special Fares

Computed from Opera Sq. and not including waiting.

Abbassia :-	Single	Return
	Piastres	Piastres
British Cavalry Barracks	16	27
Egyptian Army Hospital	23	33
French Hospital	11	18
Italian and Greek Hospitals	14	22
Polygon, New British Barracks	23	33
Waily Police Station	14	21
Serum Institute and infect. Hospital.	18	27
Abbâs Road, Qubeisi Police Station	8	14
Bab el Khalq Midân — Governorate	4	6
Bab el Sharia Police Station	4	7
Bab el Hadid Railway Station	4	7
Bab el Lûq Station	4	7
Bab el Nasr, <i>via</i> Bab el Sharia	7	12

Bulaq :-	Single	Return
	Piastres	Piastres
Abu el Ela Bridge	4	6
Bulaq Bridge	6	10
Police Stores	8	13
Model Workshops	9	14
Embâba Bridge	12	18
Midân Sheikh Saïd	7	12
Citadel Guard Room	11	16
Citadel Police Station, Khalîfa	8	12
Citadel Moses' Well	30	40
Darb el Ahmar Police Station	6	9
Faggala Post Office	4	7
Fum el Khalîng Railway Crossing	12	16

Gezira :-

Gezira Sporting Club <i>via</i> Bulâq Bridge	9	14
Gezira Sporting Club (<i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge)	10	15
Midân el Gezira	6	10
Palace Hotel (<i>via</i> Bulâq Bridge)	8	13
Palace Hotel (<i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge)	9	14
Pont des Anglais	8	13
Zamalek Government houses	9	14
Race Course Grand Stand (<i>via</i> Qasr el Nil or Bulâq)	11	16
Anglo-American Hospital (<i>via</i> Bulâq Bridge)	11	15
Anglo-American Hospital (<i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge).	8	13
Drive round Gezira and return.	—	30

Giza :-

Mena House Hotel, Pyramids	46	60
Giza Mudiria	11	16
Pyramids Road Railway Crossing	22	32

Giza (cont.) :-	<u>Single</u> Piastres	<u>Return</u> Piastres
Pyramids Road Sheikh Nasr el Din	25	36
Zoological Gardens	13	18
Heliopolis Race Course.	30	40
Helwân	86	125
Imâm el Shafi	17	23
Qayed Bey, Tombs of Khalifs	13	20
Qasr el Dubâra, British Residency	5	9
Qasr el Aini Hospital	10	15
Qubbeh les Bains	25	37
Marûf, British Recreation Club	4	7
Mataria, Virgin's Tree	35	53
Meâdi Railway Station	37	54
Ministry of the Interior	6	9

Old Cairo :-

Abattoir	10	15
Abbas Bridge	14	24
Bassatin	40	52
New Protestant Cemetery	15	25
Police Station	15	25
Sayeda Zenab Police Station	7	11
Sekka el-Gêdida, Nahhassin Crossing.	5	9

Shubra :-

Police Station	10	16
Railway Institute	8	14
Sâhel Rod el Faragg	18	26
Taufikia School.	8	14
Village	20	30

Zaher:-

Abattoir	8	14
Midan Sakakini.	9	15
Zeitûn Railway Station.	30	40

MOTOR CAB TARIFF

By Distance	Piastres
For the first kilometre or part	5
For every additional 500 metres or fraction of 500 metres	2
For every fifteen minutes' wait	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Special Fares

Computed from Opera Square and not including waiting.

Abbassia :-	Single	Return
	Piastres	Piastres
British Cavalry Barracks	31	44
Egyptian Army Hospital	36	51
French Hospital.	19	29
Italian and Greek Hospitals	23	35
Polygon New British Barracks.	36	51
Waili Police Station	25	36
Serum Institue and infect. Hospital	31	44
Abbâs Road, Qubeisi Police Station	13	22
Bab el Khalq Midân, Governorate	6	12
Bab el Hadid Railway Station	6	12
Bab el Nasr, <i>via</i> Bab el Sharia	10	19

Bulak :-

Bulâq Bridge	9	17
Government Press — Police Stores.	12	21
Model Workshops	14	23
Embâba Bridge.	19	28
Midân Sheikh Saïd	12	21
Citadel Guard Room	19	28
Citadel Police Station, Khalifa	13	21
Citadel Imâm el Shafi	25	36

Boulak (cont) :-

	<u>Single</u> Piastres	<u>Return</u> Piastres
Darb el Ahmar Police Station	9	17
Delta Barrage	160	230

Gezira :-

Gezira Sporting Club, <i>via</i> Bulâq Bridge	15	25
Gezira Sporting Club, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge	18	27
Midân el Gezîra	10	18
Palace Hotel, <i>via</i> Bulâq Bridge	14	23
Palace Hotel, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge	17	26
Pont des Anglais, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge	13	22
Zamalek Government Houses	18	27
Race Course Grand Stand, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil or Bulâq	19	23
Anglo-American Hospital, <i>via</i> Qasr el Nil Bridge	13	22
Anglo-American Hospital, <i>Via</i> Bulâq Bridge	19	28

Giza :-

Mena House Hotel, Pyramids	70	104
Pyramids Road Railway Crossing	34	48
Zoological Gardens	26	39
Heliopolis Race Course	45	65
Heliopolis Aerodrome Camp.	56	78
Helwan	160	230
Qasr el Dubâra, British Residency	9	17
Qasr el Aini Hospital	15	25
Qubbeh les Bains.	43	57
Mataria, Virgins' Tree	54	78
Meady Railway Station.	58	84

Old Cairo :-

Abbâs Bridge	25	39
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Old Cairo (cont) :-	Single	Return
	Piastres	Piastres
Bassatin	60	87
New Protestant Cemetery	26	41
Police Station	28	43
Fom el Khalig Railway Crossing	19	28
Sayeda Zenab Police Station	10	17

Shubra :-

Police Station	18	28
Railway Institute	13	23
Sâhel Rôd el Faragg.	27	41
Taufiqia School.	12	22
Village	31	45

Zaher :-

Abattoir	13	23
Midân Sakakini.	14	25
Zeitûn Railway Station	49	71
School of Instruction.	52	75
Cavalry School.	54	78

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Piastres

By the hour	8
All day in Cairo	20
All day outside Cairo	30

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All day from sunrise to sunset	12
All day outside Cairo, not returning the same day	18

Giza Donkey Fares

From Badreshein Station to Sakkara Pyramids	7
From Badreshein Landing Stage to Sakkara Pyramids	7 1/2
From Landing Stage to Sakkara Pyramids and back	10
By hour : For each of the two first hours	2
For each hour extra	1

Giza Guides and Dragomen

By the hour	6
All day	25

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Entering the Pyramids	10
Visiting ruins.	5
Ascending and entering Pyramids and visiting ruins	20

Three gaffirs must be engaged for each person ascending or entering the Pyramids.

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Camels: by hour Piastres 8 — By day Piastres 48
Donkeys: by hour „ 5 — By day „ 30

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(Official information kindly given by Post-Master General.

Samples are accepted weighing up to 12 ounces (350 grammes) if duly franked: the contents must be without saleable value.

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Coins, jewellery and valuables are not transmitted by letter post but by insured box or insured parcels.

Addresses for troops should show the unit and not be addressed *Poste Restante*.

Parcels must be paid for according to weight. A despatch note and customs declaration, obtainable free at all Offices, must be filled in by sender in respect of each parcel. A receipt is given. Parcels may be refused if not strongly and securely packed; they must be sealed and the address written in ink.

Money can be transmitted abroad by Money Orders or by British Postal Orders. There are also Inland Postal Orders for use in Egypt.

POSTAL INFORMATION FOR CIVILIANS

Postage (Inland Service)

Letters addressed to same town as posted in:		
For each 30 grammes or fraction thereof....	Milliemes	5
Letters addressed to any town in Egypt or Sudan:		
For each 30 grammes or fraction thereof	»	5
Post Cards: Official or private card, single...	»	3
Official post card with reply.....	»	6
Newspapers & Periodicals published in Egypt		
per number.....	»	1

Non-Periodical Printed Matter & Visiting		
Cards : For Egypt and Sudan, per 50 grammes	Milliemes	2
Registration Fee: In addition to postage.....	»	10
Money Orders* Commission made payable in		
Egypt:		
For each Egyptian pound or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 15 milliemes for each Order	»	5
Commission made payable in Sudan :-		
For each Egyptian pound or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 15 milliemes for each Order	»	6
Commercial Papers & Samples : For each 50 grammes or less.....	»	2
Parcels (For Egypt):		
Not exceeding 1 kilogramme.....	»	30
Exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3	»	40
Exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5	»	50
For Sudan, including Wadi-Halfa :		
Not exceeding 1 kilogramme.....	»	65
Exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3	»	95
Exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5	»	125

Notes:-

Each parcel when handed in at the Post Office, must be accompanied by "a despatch note," duly filled in.

This form is obtainable at the Post Office free of charge.

The limit weight for parcels addressed to places without either railway or river service is 3 kilogrammes.

Postage (Foreign Service)

Lettres:- To United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland,
and all British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates,
and British Offices in China and Morocco.

For each 20 grammes or fraction thereof..... Milliemes 5

* Maximum amount that can be transmitted is L.E. 100.

To other countries in the Postal Union :-

For the first 20 grammes Milliemes 10

For every extra 20 grammes » 6

To countries not in the Postal Union : *

For the first 20 grammes..... » 10

For every extra 20 grammes » 6

Registration Fee: In addition to postage.... » 10

Post Cards: Official or private cards, single. » 4

Official post card with reply..... » 8

Note:- Illustrated post cards can be transmitted at the reduced rate for "Printed Matter" if they bear no communication, and if they are not enclosed in envelopes.

Newspapers, Printed Matter, Commercial

Papers & Samples : For each 50 grammes or fraction thereof..... Milliemes 2

with the minimum charge in the case of commercial papers of » 10

and in the case of samples of » 4

Money orders : (On United Kingdom and all British Possessions) :-

For any sum up to L.E. 40 in the case of the United Kingdom.

Fractions of a penny not allowed.

Commission on each Order :-

For every L.E. 1 or fraction thereof up to L.E. 4 10

For every L.E. 2 or fraction thereof, in excess of the first L.E. 4:..... 15

Commission on each Order :-

Postal Orders (British) : †

Commission payable on each Order :-

On Orders from 6d. to 2/6 6

On Orders from 3/- to 15/ 9

On Orders from 15/6 to 21/- .. 12

* China (Interior) and Afghanistan.

† Payable in the United Kingdom and Possessions only.

PARCELS (To the United Kingdom): Via Port

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Exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 » 120

Note:- Parcels when handed in at the Post Office must be accompanied by "despatch notes" and "Customs Declarations" duly filled in. These forms are obtainable at the Post Office free of charge.

For rates in other countries see Egyptian Postal Guide, obtainable at all Post Offices. Price 5 P.T.

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King George's Home, Abbassia. (Military)**Pension Sima, 32, Shari Maghrabi.****Anglo-Swiss Home, 21, Shari Maghrabi.****High-Life Pension, "B" Shari Emad el-Din.****Albion House, 35, Shari Madabegh.****Grosvenor House, Avenue de la Bourse (Qasr-el-Nil)****Taddey House, 9, Shari Boulac.****Mme. Morisson's, 9, Shari Boulac.**

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Belgium :	20, Shari Soliman Pasha.
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Greece :	11, Shari El-Sheikh Barakat, Qasr-el-Doubarah.
Italy :	Shari Qasr-el-Nil.
Holland :	5, Shari Maghraby.
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Sweden :	42, Shari Emad-el-Din (Immeuble A).
U. S. A. :	Shari Lazogly, Kasr-el-Doubarah.

CAIRO PAPERS

- The Egyptian Mail. Daily.** Price 1 piastre, 4 pp.
- The Egyptian Gazette. Daily.** Price, 2 pias., 8 pp.
Published simultaneously in Alexandria & Cairo.
Editor: Mr. Rowland Snelling. Cairo Offices;
Shari el-Maghraby.
- The Sphinx.** Illustrated weekly. Published during
the winter season, Price 5 piastres.

Cinemas, Theatres and Sports

American Cosmograph, Shari Emad El-Din (Cinema).
Salle Kléber, Shari Boulac (Cinema).
Empire Cinema, Shari Emad El-Din (Cinema).
Obelisk, Shari Emad El-Din (Cinema).
Piccadilly, Shari Emad El-Din (Cinema & varieties).
Radium, Shari Emad El-Din (Cinema).
Casino de Paris, Shari Kantaret El-Dikka (Varieties).
Egyptiana, Shari Emad El-Din (Theatre).
Kursaal, Shari Emad El-Din (Varieties).
Opera House, Opera Square (Theatre).
Printania, Shari Printania-Boulac (Theatre).
Y.M.C.A. Swimming Pool, Ezbekia Garden.
Kasr-El-Nil Terrace, Gezira (Skating).
Luna Park, Heliopolis.
Cercle d'Escrime Egyptien, Ezbekia Garden (Fencing).

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